



THEODOR
HARTMANN

Wehrmacht Divisional Signs

1938-1945



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Wehrmacht
Divisional Signs
1938-1945

by

Theodor Hartmann

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FRONT COVER: An Sd Kfz 231 armoured car of the newly formed 24. Panzer-Division (ex-1. Kavallerie-Division) displays the famous 'jumping horse' sign on its hull 12. Infanterie-Div., Brandenburg-Panzer Grenadier-Div., and 71. Infanterie-Div.

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Introduction

SO far as is known virtually all German Divisions and Regiments as well as many individual units, had or did have their own distinctive emblem during the 1938-45 period regardless of whether or not it was displayed in the fighting zone.

Prior to 1942 emblem design and allocations were closely controlled by the OKW (Oberkommando der Wehrmacht - High Command of the German Armed Forces) but by 1944-45 it was evident that the choice and application of signs depended almost entirely on the decision of Divisional Commanders, subject to approval by the OKW mainly in order to avoid duplication.

Emblems formed a practical method of marking Divisional vehicles and equipment and were often used to deny numerical identification of units. Another important reason for the widespread use of emblems by German Divisions was their value as an element of morale, since they often took on the importance of citations and were frequently selected with regard to the tradition, exploits or home station of the units. These signs were proudly displayed and Divisional names which were permitted to pass the censorship imposed on German newspapers and magazines had often been derived from particularly characteristic designs.

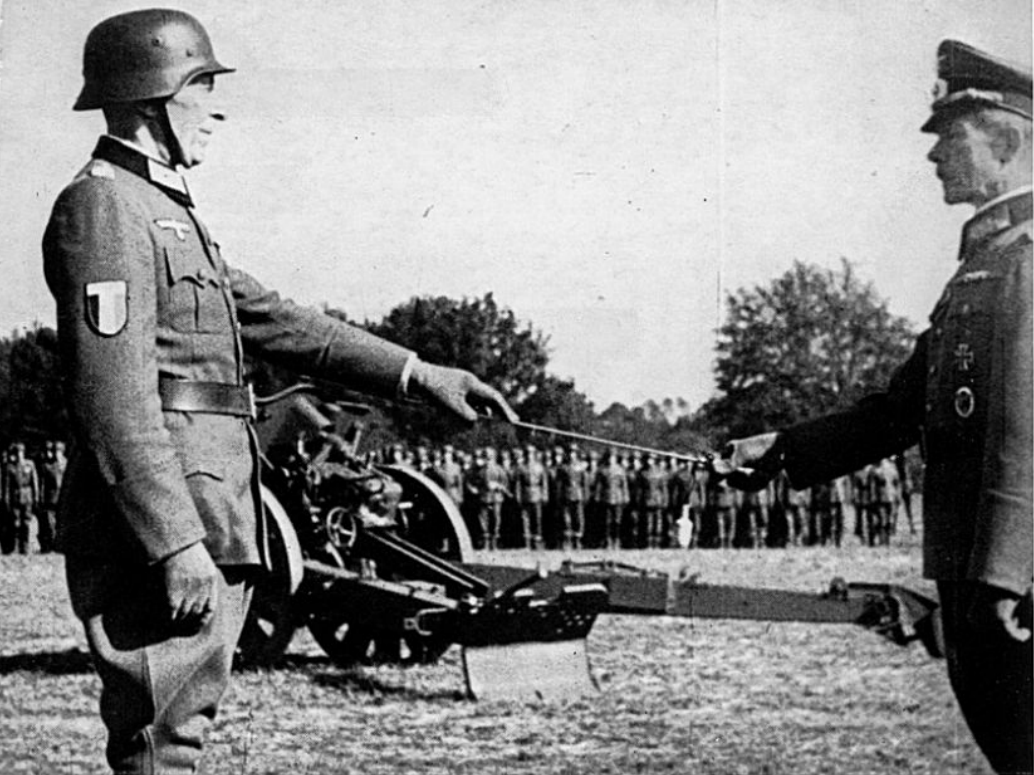
Appearance

(a) *Design*: Emblems, in contrast to tactical symbols, were individual designs allotted to specific units and represented almost anything that could be encountered in the way of pictorial representation.

It was a pre-1943 rule that Panzer Divisions carried emblems based on variations of simple geometrical designs or runic symbols while Infantry and other divisions showed a more representative style. However, this ruling became confused after 1943 and it was no longer possible to classify a Division solely by the appearance of its emblem. In the case of highly specialized Divisions, such as Fallschirmjäger or Gebirgsjäger Divisions the emblem was likely to contain certain

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ABOVE: Oberst Labonne, Commanding Officer of the LVF (French Legion) taking the Oath-of-Allegiance to the Führer at the final parade of the 638. Infantry Regiment at its training ground. Note the arm shield in French national colours. The regiment was moved to the Russian Front and fought in front of Moscow under the command of 7. Infantry Division (Euro-Foto).

characteristics peculiar to their role, but even in these instances a general rule cannot be established.

Although all emblems were distinctly different, certain similarities between designs were unavoidable, an example of this being 'the bear' used by no less than eight different Divisions; the 24. Inf. Div, 68. Inf. Div, 69. Inf. Div, 293. Inf. Div, 359. Inf. Div, 370. Inf. Div, 143. Reserve Div, and 233 Reserve Panzer Division. However, each emblem did differ slightly in shape, style and colour.

(b) *Colour*: The original conception of many German divisional emblems called for the use of specific shades or the combination of various colours and this idea was carried out in certain cases right up to the end of the war. Generally, however, the shortage of paint reduced practical application to a single colour within the range of the six basic colours used (red, blue, green, yellow, white and black).

Yellow was the colour used for most Panzer Divisional emblems, green tended to be the favourite colour with Fallschirmjäger (Paratroop) Divisions while white, red and black were predominantly in use with Waffen-SS, Infantry and other types of Divisions.

Display

Emblems were not arbitrarily used, specific orders being issued from

Division Headquarters concerning their size, colours, positioning, etc. They were usually displayed in the following places :

- (a) On tanks and AFVs, all types of motor vehicles, horse-drawn vehicles, motor-cycles and sometimes on bicycles.
- (b) On directional signs used within Headquarters areas, indicating rear area positions or designating routes of march, and often used in conjunction with the sub-units commander's initial.
- (c) On Divisional newspapers, official correspondence of an unusual character, and certificates, etc. Divisional exhibition display plaques were also decorated with the Divisional emblem, among other miscellaneous examples.

Changes and Variations

The identification of emblems has been rendered somewhat difficult by the fact that they were changed from time to time with the object of confusing Allied Intelligence. A widespread change of this kind was made at the end of 1942 and it is by no means certain that some of these emblems were not re-introduced, particularly in the case of divisions of famous standing. In other instances the change of emblem coincided with the transfer of a division from one theatre to another and towards the end of the war with its conversion or change of unit commander. In 1944-45 adaptation of new emblem designs were still frequent but not as widespread as they were prior to 1944.

A rather elaborate and varying system of colour and design application to denote different divisional sub-units by arm or branch of service, or numerical progression, was used, particularly by highly mobile divisions. This practice in most cases consisted of minor

A captured Sd Kfz 250/10 half-track from the 61. Infantry-Division being inspected by Soviet troops, August 1941. It displays a typical positioning for the divisional emblem (Chamberlain Collection).





LEFT: A fine example of the divisional emblem of a Panzer division, in this case 3.Panzer, showing typical position on a tank. Vehicle is a PzKplw IV Ausf F1 (H. Davies Collection).



RIGHT: Another example of the use made of Divisional emblems: 'Supply Command Ramcke' combined with the unit emblem for the 2.Fallschirmjäger on a directional signboard in North Africa, 1942 (IWM-E20103).

additions to the original colour scheme and can, although of tactical value, be disregarded from a divisional point of view since the variations were usually not of a permanent character and did not change the basic element of an individual emblem.

Security Measures

Prior to March 1943 the German Army used emblems without any but local restrictions. An OKW order of that time, however, directed the painting out of emblems, either generally or in specific areas but this order received only limited compliance by the individual divisions, particularly on the Eastern Front. This was apparently motivated by the consideration that the elements of morale and of divisional control over equipment outweighed that of security. The display of emblems was re-instated by an order of the Chief of the General Staff dated March 1944. This order directed the display of emblems as outlined on page 5, and divisional emblems (Divisionskennzeichen) were again in full use after the summer of 1944. During large-scale movements emblems as well as unit numbers (Truppenteilbezeichnungen) were temporarily obliterated. Some divisions also carried out similar security measures in combat zones but all divisions according to the order were required to mark their vehicles with emblems in the communications zones and rear areas.

It is doubtful whether large-scale deceptions using a fictitious emblem or that of another Division were ever carried out. Possibly such disguises may have been used locally by smaller units but it is

not known if intelligence moves of this type were ever employed on a divisional scale.

Emblems and Tactical Symbols

The most frequently encountered types of vehicle or sign post markings aside from divisional or other unit emblems were tactical symbols to designate the arm or branch of service. In contrast to emblems, tactical symbols did not furnish clues towards divisional identifications as all units in the German Army employed uniform tactical symbols, beyond the scope of the present volume.

If used in conjunction with a divisional emblem the tactical symbol was always distinctly separated from it and did not form part of the design. Only the colour of the symbol could have, under certain conditions (see 'Changes and Variations' above), furnished information towards the numerical designation of divisional sub-units.

Infantry Regiments

By a special order of November 1942 in which Hitler revived the tradition of Frederick the Great, all German Infantry Regiments, with the exception of Mountain Regiments (Gebirgsjäger-Regiments) and Rifle Troop Regiments (Jäger-Regiments) were in future to be known as 'Grenadier-Regiments'.

By doing this Hitler had elevated his Infantry to the status enjoyed by Grenadiers of the 18th and 19th Centuries—hand-picked detachments of men who were both tall and skilled, thus implying that all his Infantry Divisions were picked men. Previously Hitler had decreed that Infantry Regiments of Armoured Divisions should be called 'Panzer-Grenadiere'. These changes meant that a private soldier—a Schütze (Marksman)—was in future called a Grenadier. Throughout this book all Infantry Divisions are shown as containing Grenadier-Regiments.

High ranking German Officers inspect a parade which marked the occasion when the 199.Grenadier-Regiment, 57.Infantry-Division, was re-named 'Infantry Regiment "List"'. For circumstances leading to this, see page 15 (Euro-Foto).





A captured PzKpfw II from the 6.Panzer-Division. This photo gives a clear example of the most common positioning of the divisional emblem on tanks, though there were plenty of exceptions—see page 71 for instance (IWM).

Shoulder and Head-dress Badges

It should be noted that with a very few exceptions the practice carried out in the British and United States Armies of wearing a divisional emblem as a shoulder badge on the military uniform was not used in the German Armed Forces.

The only definite exception to this rule was the late war introduction used by a limited number of superior German Divisions of a small metal badge or cloth insignia based on the design of their Divisional emblem. These badges were worn either on the Field Service head-dress, not the steel helmet, (metal and enamelled badges) or tunic sleeves (cloth insignia) by members of these élite divisions for reasons of divisional pride and esprit-de-corps.

The national arm-shields worn by various non-German volunteer army units such as the French, the Spaniards, the Croats, etc, should not be confused with divisional signs despite their similarity in design to certain divisional and unit emblems used by these volunteer formations. These badges were worn on the upper part of the sleeves of their German military uniforms and were meant to distinguish these various national volunteer groups. The design of the shields was based on national colours and/or emblems of the countries concerned.

In addition to these exceptions, but in no way connected directly with the subject of Divisional Emblems was the practice in the German Armed Forces of wearing 'Cuff Titles'.

Amongst the five main groupings of types of cuff titles were those which were worn bearing the name of the unit of the wearer. The German Army had a number of such cuff titles which were worn by combat formations such as, 'Inf.Regt.Grossdeutschland', 'Gross-deutschland', 'Brandenburg', 'Infanterie-Regiment "List"', and 'Feldherrnhalle'.

Divisional Histories

1.INFANTERIE-DIVISION

Composition : 1.Grenadier-Regiment
22.Füsilier-Regiment
43.Grenadier-Regiment
1.Artillerie-Regiment
1.Aufklärungs-Abteilung
1.Panzerjäger-Abteilung
1.Pioniere-Abteilung
1.Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Insterburg, Wehrkreis I.

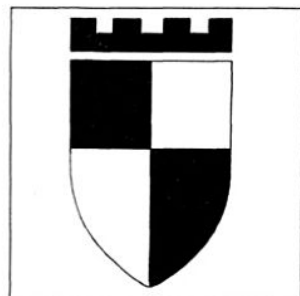
History : This Division was recruited in East Prussia and saw its first engagement in the 1939 Polish campaign when it formed part of Army Corps 'Wodrig', which in turn was part of General von Küchler's 3rd Army under the command of von Bock's Heeresgruppe Nord. The Division also saw service in France in 1940 and by June 1941 was serving on the Eastern Front, fighting in the Lake Lagoda area. At this time it came under the control of 1 Army Corps from Heeresgruppe Nord. It continued in this role until Sept-Oct 1943 when it became part of XXXXVIII Panzer Corps which was at that time engaged in the defence of the Dnieper River in the Ukraine.

By March 1944 this Division, still serving in Northern Russia, was part of XXXXV Panzer Corps Schulz/Gollnick under the direct control of the 1st Panzer Army 'Hube'.

Emblem : Because of the strong connection with Prussia this Division adopted an emblem based on the Prussian Hohenzollern coat-of-arms, a black and white quartered shield above which there appeared a black castellated bar. Black and white were the state colours of Prussia.

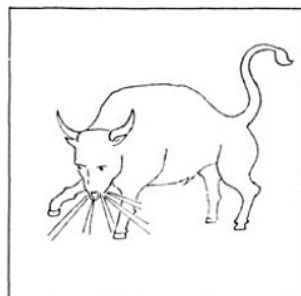
Fig 1

1



1.Infanterie-Div.

2



12.Infanterie-Div.

3



21.Infanterie-Div.

7. INFANTERIE-DIVISION

Composition : 19. Grenadier-Regiment
61. Grenadier-Regiment
62. Grenadier-Regiment
7. Artillerie-Regiment
7. Aufklärungs-Abteilung
7. Panzerjäger-Abteilung
7. Pioniere-Abteilung
7. Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : München, Wehrkreis VII.

History : This Division saw service during the Sept-Oct 1939 Polish campaign as part of General Kienitz's XVII Army Corps from General List's 14th Army under the command of von Runstedt's Heeresgruppe Süd.

During the Russian campaigns the Division, commanded by General-major Roppert, fought on the central front and had under its command the 638. Infantry Regiment — the 638me Regiment Renforcé d'Infanterie Française — consisting of French Volunteers commanded by Oberst Roger Labonne. This regiment was better known as the 'Legion des Volontaires Français', the designation 638. Infantry Regiment being the Wehrmacht regimental registration number. These volunteer troops were equipped and trained by the Germans and to distinguish them as Frenchmen they wore, sewn on to their German military uniforms, an arm-shield bearing the French tricolour (blue, white, red) with the word 'FRANCE' along the top edge of the badge.

Emblem : The Division used as an emblem a solid blue rectangle. Fig 16

11. INFANTERIE-DIVISION

Composition : 2. Grenadier-Regiment
23. Grenadier-Regiment
44. Grenadier-Regiment
11. Artillerie-Regiment
11. Aufklärungs-Abteilung
11. Panzerjäger-Abteilung
11. Pioniere-Abteilung
11. Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Allenstein, Wehrkreis I.

History : This Division took part in the 1939 Polish campaign as part of I Army Corps from General von Küchler's 3rd Army, in von Bock's Heeresgruppe Nord. It saw action during the 1940 French campaign and was transferred in 1941 to the Eastern Front where it was subsequently fighting in the Lake Lagoda area. By 1943 it was in action in Greece and at the end of the war in May 1945 it was one of those divisions fighting in the Kurland Pocket.

Emblem : A solid blue spot within a white square. Fig 17

Alternative emblem : A red and white elk's head on a diagonally divided white and red shield. Fig 19

12. INFANTERIE-DIVISION

Composition : 27. Fusilier-Regiment
48. Grenadier-Regiment
89. Grenadier-Regiment

12. *Artillerie-Regiment*
 12. *Aufklärungs-Abteilung*
 12. *Panzerjäger-Abteilung*
 12. *Pioniere-Abteilung*
 12. *Nachrichten-Abteilung*

Home station : *Schwerin, Wehrkreis II.*

History : Formed before the war in Pomerania, this Division took part in the 1939 Polish campaign as part of Army Corps 'Wodrig' from Generalleutnant von Küchler's 3rd Army under the command of Generaloberst von Bock's Heeresgruppe Nord. It served in the 1940 French campaign and was transferred to the east where it was in action on the North Russian Front.

Later this Division took part in the 1944 German Ardennes offensive.

On August 11, 1938, at a ceremony held on the Gross-Born parade ground near Schwerin the honorary rank of 'Chef' of Artillery Regiment 12 was conferred by Adolf Hitler on Generaloberst Freiherr von Fritsch. Fritsch had, in February 1937, been dismissed by Hitler from his position as Commander-in-Chief of the German Army when he had been accused of conduct unbecoming of a German Officer with the completely untrue allegations that he — Fritsch — was guilty of homosexual practices. The entire matter was subsequently proved to have been engineered and as a gesture to rehabilitate the General in the eyes of the Nation after the unfounded accusations had been dropped he was granted this title.

Only two other German generals before him had had this type of title bestowed upon them, Generals Seeckt and Mackensen. This appointment was intended as an honorary title only; however, Generaloberst Fritsch chose to use his new rank as a means of taking an active military role with his Regiment.

In September 1939 when the 12. Infantry Division marched into Poland he rejoined his Artillery Regiment and marched with them. On the morning of September 22, whilst leading a Stosstruppe which had penetrated into the outskirts of Warsaw he was struck down by Polish machine-gun fire and died shortly afterwards.

Emblem : An inverted shield-shaped emblem of three coloured bars, red, blue, yellow, arranged vertically over a white horizontal base. The colours of red, blue and yellow are the colours of the State of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. These colours signify the fact that this Division was raised in the Mecklenburg Schwerin Wehrkreis province. This emblem was in use before 1943.

Cover, left

Alternative A white bull about to charge with head lowered,
emblem : snorting and pawing the ground with its front right hoof.

Fig 2

21. INFANTERIE-DIVISION

Composition : 3. *Grenadier-Regiment*
 24. *Grenadier-Regiment*
 45. *Grenadier-Regiment*
 21. *Artillerie-Regiment*
 21. *Aufklärungs-Abteilung*
 21. *Panzerjäger-Abteilung*

21. *Pioniere-Abteilung*
 21. *Nachrichten-Abteilung*

(21. Infanterie-Division—continued)

Home station : Mohrunger, Wehrkreis I.

History : Raised in East Prussia this Division first saw action during the German attack on Poland when it formed part of XXI Army Corps from General von Küchler's 3rd Army under the command of Heeresgruppe Nord. Transferred to the West it took part in the 1940 French campaign and by 1941 it was moved east to the Russian Front, where it fought and served on the Northern Sector.

Emblem : A large red spot on a white square. In use as a divisional emblem in 1943. Fig 20

Alternative emblem : A black-edged white shield which shows a mailed Teutonic Knight in black with sword raised above its head, and a white shield on his right arm which bears the black Prussian Teutonic Cross emblem. The emblem emphasized the strong links the Division had with East Prussia. Fig 3

30. INFANTERIE-DIVISION

Composition : 6. Grenadier-Regiment
26. Füsilier-Regiment
46. Grenadier-Regiment
30. Artillerie-Regiment
30. Aufklärungs-Abteilung
30. Panzerjäger-Abteilung
30. Pioniere-Abteilung
30. Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Lubeck, Wehrkreis X.

History : Raised and formed in and around the North German province of Schleswig-Holstein, this Division was moved in 1938 from its home station at Lubeck eastwards, earmarked for the proposed attack on Prague, Czechoslovakia. The Division first saw action during the Sept-Oct 1939 Polish campaign. It was commanded by General von Briesen and formed part of General Ulex's X Army Corps which was part of General Blaskowitz's 8th Army, coming under the control of von Rundstedt's Heeresgruppe Süd.

During this campaign the Division was positioned in the middle of the weakly defended flank of General Blaskowitz's Army and in a bitter struggle against enormous odds this one division beat back a mass break-out attempt by a cut-off Polish Army. General Briesen had led his last reserve battalion into action himself and in this desperate fighting his left forearm was shot away. Hitler with Feldmarschall Keitel (Chief of the High Command of the German Armed Forces) visited the Divisional headquarters shortly after the fighting and for his gallantry and drive in saving General Blaskowitz's Army the Führer bestowed on General Briesen the first Knight's Cross of the war to be awarded to a divisional commander.

Hereafter the 30. Infantry Division was often known and referred to as the 'Briesen Division'.

By September 11, 1939 the Division was situated west of Warsaw on the River Bzura. After the 1940 French armistice General von Briesen was appointed Commandant of Paris.

The Division was transferred to the East and by June 1941 it formed part of X Army Corps from Heeresgruppe Nord. In June 1942 under

the divisional command of Generalleutnant Emil von Wiekede it formed part of II Army Corps from Heeresgruppe Nord and in June 1943 it was transferred back to X Army Corps again from Heeresgruppe Nord. It remained in this role until March 1945. In May 1945 at the end of the war this Division was fighting in the Kurland Pocket.

Emblem : A shield tilted on its point divided equally across with alternating red and white bars. Fig 21

34.INFANTERIE-DIVISION

Composition : 80.Grenadier-Regiment
107.Grenadier-Regiment
253.Grenadier-Regiment
34.Artillerie-Regiment
34.Aufklärungs-Abteilung
34.Panzerjäger-Abteilung
34.Pioniere-Abteilung
34.Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Heidelberg, Wehrkreis XII.

History : In 1939 this Division was assigned to General Emil Leeb as part of the German force earmarked for the defence in the West prior to the German invasion of Poland. It continued to serve on the Westwall throughout 1939.

Moved to the Eastern Front it served in Russia in the summer of 1941 as part of XII Army Corps from Heeresgruppe Mitte. The Division took part in the bitter fighting in and around Kharkov and in January 1943, still with Heeresgruppe Mitte, it formed part of XXXXIII Army Corps.

Emblem : A white shield with a blue wavy line running from top right to bottom left. The blue line represented the River Neckar which flows through the medieval town of Heidelberg, the Division's home base. Fig 18

35.INFANTERIE-DIVISION

Composition : 34.Füsiliier-Regiment
109.Grenadier-Regiment
111.Grenadier-Regiment
35.Artillerie-Regiment
35.Aufklärungs-Abteilung
35.Panzerjäger-Abteilung
35.Pioniere-Abteilung
35.Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Karlsruhe, Wehrkreis V.

History : Composed mainly of Baden-Württemberger troops, the 35.Infantry Division, like the 34.Infantry Division, carried out garrison duty on the Westwall throughout 1939.

It was employed on active service in the 1940 French campaign and in 1941 the Division, commanded by Generalmajor Ludwig Merker, was in action on the Russian Front as part of the V Army Corps, Heeresgruppe Nord. By June of the following year it had become subordinate to IX Army Corps still part of Heeresgruppe Nord where it remained until October 1944 when it formed part of XXXXI Panzer Corps. April 1945 found the Division as part of Army Command 'East

Prussia', part of the XXIII Army Corps.

Emblem : A yellow outline representation of a fish. **Fig 13**

Alternative

Emblem : A more natural outlined fish, also in yellow. **Fig 14**

44.INFANTERIE-DIVISION

REICHSGRENADIER-DIVISION "HOCH und DEUTSCH-MEISTER"

Composition : 131.Grenadier-Regiment

132.Grenadier-Regiment

134.Grenadier-Regiment

96.Artillerie-Regiment

44.Aufklärungs-Abteilung

46.Panzerjäger-Abteilung

80.Pioniere-Abteilung

64.Nachrichten-Abteilung

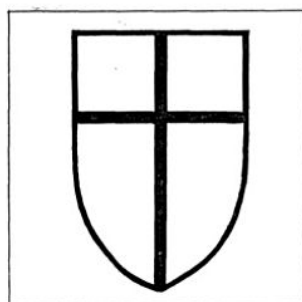
Home station : Wien, Wehrkreis XVII.

History : Formed in Vienna in 1938 from Austrian troops, this Division was engaged in the Sept-Oct 1939 Polish campaign. Under the command of General Albrecht Schubert it formed part of General Kienitz's XVII Army Corps which came under General List's 14th Army and was part of von Runstedt's Heeresgruppe Süd.

It took part in the French 1940 campaign and was transferred to the Eastern Front in the spring of 1941 when in June this Division formed part of the III Motorized Army Corps under Panzer Group I. Command of the Division had by then passed to General Siebert. In May of 1942 the Division was fighting in the Caucasus. In mid-November 1942 the Division had attached to it the remnants of the 534, 535 and 536 Grenadier Regiments from the virtually destroyed 384.Infantry Division, and in December of the same year, as part of the 6th Army, it was encircled by Russian forces at Stalingrad. January 1943 saw the final destruction and surrender of the remainder of these German formations at Stalingrad. At that time the 44.Infantry Division, commanded by General Deboi formed part of the XI Army Corps.

The Division was re-recruited after Stalingrad and honoured in June

4



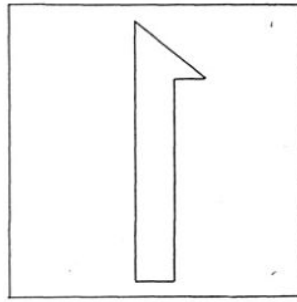
61.Infanterie-Div.

5



78.Infanterie-Div.

6



81.Infanterie-Div.

1943 with the historic title 'Reichsgrenadier-division "Hoch und Deutschmeister"'. The new Division was sent to Italy in December 1943 where it continued in action before being transferred to Hungary in February 1945.

Emblem : Before its destruction at Stalingrad from 1938 to 1943 the Division used as an emblem a shield divided horizontally into three sections representing the Austrian national colours, red over white over red. Fig 34

After Stalingrad and up till the end of the war the Division adopted a more sombre insignia as an emblem—a black teutonic cross edged in white. Fig 98

57.INFANTERIE-DIVISION

Composition : 179.Grenadier-Regiment
199.Grenadier-Regiment
217.Grenadier-Regiment
157.Artillerie-Regiment
157.Aufklärungs-Abteilung
157.Panzerjäger-Abteilung
157.Pioniere-Abteilung
157.Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Bad Reichenhall, Wehrkreis VII.

History : This Division was raised and formed in 1939 and at the time of the Polish campaign it formed part of the OKH Reserve. It took part in the 1940 French campaign and was transferred to the East in the summer of 1941. By June of that year the Division, commanded by General Blumm, formed part of XXXXVIII Army Corps (motorised) 'Kempf', from 1st Panzer Group. It came under the control of Heeresgruppe Süd. By June 1942 command of the Division had changed to General Dostler and the formation formed part of LV Army Corps 'Vierow', again part of Heeresgruppe Süd.

A year later in July 1943 the Division took part in the 'Zitadelle' fighting when it formed part of LII Army Corps 'Ott'. The Division by then was commanded by General Fretter-Pico and went to form part of Panzer Army Oberkommand 4 from Heeresgruppe Süd.*

Emblem : Because of its strong links with Bavaria this Division adopted the State colours of Bayern, a white shield covered with blue diamonds. Fig 29

48.INFANTERIE-DIVISION

Composition : 126.Grenadier-Regiment
127.Grenadier-Regiment
128.Grenadier-Regiment
plus other units

Home station : Not verified.

History : This Division was created in February 1944 from 171.Reserve Division.

Emblem : A blue and white diagonally halved shield. This was the emblem of the 171 Reserve Division prior to its conversion. Fig 28

* The 199.Grenadier-regiment of this Division was honoured in 1944 with the title 'Infanterie-Regiment "List"' to commemorate the World War 1 regiment that Hitler had served in as a gefreiter.

61.INFANTERIE-DIVISION

Composition : 151.Grenadier-Regiment
162.Grenadier-Regiment
176.Grenadier-Regiment
161.Artillerie-Regiment
161.Aufklärungs-Abteilung
161.Panzerjäger-Abteilung
161.Pioniere-Abteilung
161.Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Königsberg, Wehrkreis I.

History : Raised in East Prussia and commanded by General-leutnant Siegfried Haenicke this Division took part in the German invasion of Poland in September 1939 when it formed part of I Army Corps from General von Kuchler's 3rd Army, part of von Bock's Heeresgruppe Nord. The Division was engaged in the French campaign and like so many other German divisions by the spring of 1941 it was switched to the Eastern Front for the war on Russia. In June of 1941 this Division was part of XXVI Army Corps from Heeresgruppe Nord. The next year saw a transfer to XXVIII Army Corps, still under the control of Heeresgruppe Nord but by June 1943 it was back in the role that it had in June 1941, and was now commanded by General-leutnant Gunther Krappe. In October of 1944 the Division went to make up part of XXXIX Panzer Corps.

Emblem : The emblem this Division adopted had, in common with other divisions raised and formed in East Prussia, a symbol peculiar to its home territory. The 61.Infantry Division chose a white shield inside which appeared a black-edged white shield bearing a thin black cross, an emblem that expressed close links with the Prussian Teutonic Knights of Medieval Germany.

Fig 4

62.INFANTERIE-DIVISION

Composition : 164.Grenadier-Regiment
183.Grenadier-Regiment
190.Grenadier-Regiment
162.Artillerie-Regiment
162.Aufklärungs-Abteilung
162.Panzerjäger-Abteilung
162.Pioniere-Abteilung
162.Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Glatz, Wehrkreis VIII.

History : At the time of the 1939 Polish campaign this Division was part of General von Schobert's VII Army Corps which formed part of Heeresgruppe Reserve (Süd). It was transferred to the West where it took part in the German attack on France in 1940 and was again switched in the spring of 1941 to the East in preparation for the forthcoming invasion on Russia. June 1941 saw the Division, commanded by General Keiner, forming part of XVII Army Corps 'Kienitz' from Heeresgruppe Süd. In June 1942 the Division, still with its same commander, formed part of the XXXXIV Army Corps 'Angelis' also from Heeresgruppe Süd and by July 1943 the Division, now commanded by General Gruner, went to make up XXX Army Corps 'Fretter-Pico' also from Heeresgruppe Süd. It was at this time that the Division took part

in 'Operation Zitadelle' in the Kursk salient, with its massive and destructive tank battles.

Emblem : A yellow crescent moon lying on its back out of which rises a yellow cross. Because of its emblem this Division was sometimes referred to as the 'Mondschein Division' — the Moonshine Division. This emblem was in use pre-1943.

Fig 15

Alternative emblem : A yellow crescent moon standing upright on its point with a yellow diamond shape alongside. In use June 1944.

Fig 31

71.INFANTERIE-DIVISION

Composition : 191.Grenadier-Regiment
194.Grenadier-Regiment
211.Grenadier-Regiment
171.Artillerie-Regiment
171.Aufklärungs-Abteilung
171.Panzerjäger-Abteilung
171.Pioniere-Abteilung
171.Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Hildesheim, Wehrkreis XI.

History : This Division was formed in 1939 and saw its first action during the 1940 French campaign. In June 1941 it was moved East and took part in Operation Barbarossa — the German invasion of Russia. It was commanded by General von Hartmann and formed part of IV Army Corps from Heeresgruppe Süd. In June 1942 still commanded by von Hartmann the Division formed part of XVII Army Corps 'Hollidt' from Heeresgruppe Süd, and by November-December 1942 it was, as part of the German 6th Army, one of those German divisions and units trapped in the Stalingrad encirclement. By January 1943 the Division ceased to exist, but later this year another Division bearing the same divisional number was formed in Denmark and sent to Istria in Slovenia on Garrison duties.

In September 1943 this new Division, commanded by Generalleutnant Rapke, was moved to Northern Italy and by January 1944 was engaged in the Cassino fighting. It was still on active service in Italy till the end of the war.

Emblem : Two white stylized horses heads crossed on a green four leaf clover all with an orange border.

Cover, right



A wrecked Marder III (7.5cm Pak 40/3 L/43 auf GW38(t)) from the 71.Infantry Division is inspected by Free French troops. Italy, 1944. This shows a typical positioning for SP guns of the divisional emblem on the front shield. Below and to the right is the unit tactical sign, a separate series of markings not connected with divisional emblems (IWM-NA15192).

72.INFANTERIE-DIVISION

Composition : 105.Grenadier-Regiment
124.Grenadier-Regiment
266.Grenadier-Regiment
172.Artillerie-Regiment
172.Aufklärungs-Abteilung
172.Panzerjäger-Abteilung
172.Pioniere-Abteilung
172.Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Trier, Wehrkreis XII.

History : This Division was originally named 'Grenzkommando-Trier' and was formed in 1939 from Frontier Garrison troops in the Trier area. It took part in the 1940 French campaign when it was in action on the Saar Front.

In 1941 it was in action again, this time in the Balkans when, under the command of General Mattenklott it was part of General Schubert's 11th Army Reserve from Heeresgruppe Süd. It took part in the German siege and capture of Sevastapol in the Crimea in June 1941 and by Sept-Oct 1941 it had once again changed its role and now formed part of Generalleutnant von Salmuth's XXX Army Corps from von Manstein's 11th Army.

By June 1942 General Muller had taken over as Divisional Commander and the Division now formed part of LIV Army Corps 'Hansen' from Heeresgruppe Süd. Six months later in January 1943 the Division underwent yet another change, a new Commander, General Dr Hohn, took over and the Division went to form part of XVII Army Corps from Heeresgruppe Mitte.

By April 1945 the Division, now commanded by General Beisswanger went to form part of the LVII Panzer Corps 'Kirchner' from Heeresgruppe Mitte.

Emblem : A thick yellow cross, all arms of equal length. Because of its emblem this Division was referred to as the 'Gelbkreuz-Division' (Yellow-cross Division).

Fig 32

73.INFANTERIE-DIVISION

Composition : 170.Grenadier-Regiment
186.Grenadier-Regiment
213.Grenadier-Regiment
173.Artillerie-Regiment
173.Aufklärungs-Abteilung
173.Panzerjäger-Abteilung
173.Pioniere-Abteilung
173.Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Würzburg, Wehrkreis XIII.

History : Employed in the 1939 German attack on Poland this Division was part of the Heeresgruppe Reserve. By 1941 it had been transferred to the Balkans where it formed part of General Stumme's XXXX(mot) Army Corps coming under the control of General List's 12th Army. The Division took part in the German siege of Sevastapol in the Crimea in June of 1942 when under the command of General-leutnant Rudolf von Bunau it formed part of the XXXXIX Gebirgs Corps 'Conrad'. By July 1943 command of the Division had passed to General

Bohme and the Division was fighting in the Kursk salient (Operation Zitadelle) as part of V Army Corps 'Allmendinger'.

In September 1944 the Division was employed as part of the German forces engaged in crushing the Polish Home Army uprising in Warsaw.

Emblem : A shield divided into two halves by a zig-zag central line, bottom half red, top half white. **Fig 35**

78.INFANTERIE-DIVISION

Composition : 14.Sturmregiment
195.Sturmregiment
215.Sturmregiment
178.Artillerie-Regiment
178.Füsilierbataillone
178.Pioniere-Abteilung
178.Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Ulm, Wehrkreis XIII.

History : This Division was recruited in 1939 in and around Württemberg. It served in Russia in June 1941 as part of XIII Army Corps from Heeresgruppe Mitte. In the summer of 1942 it formed part of the IX Army Corps under the control of Heeresgruppe Mitte and by June 1944 was part of XXVII Army Corps again from Heeresgruppe Mitte.

Because of its fine fighting record this Infantry Division was honoured in 1942 with the title of 'Sturm Division' and from that time on was known and referred to as the '78.Sturm-Division'.

By April 1945 the Sturm Division, commanded by General Nagel, formed part of XXIV Panzer Corps 'Hartmann' and its designation had been changed to that of a 'Volkssturm Division'.

Emblem : When this unit was an Infantry Division it used as an emblem a black-edged white shield inside which appeared a triangle with a black stylized design representing Ulm cathedral showing its three spires (Ulm Cathedral's central spire is 529 feet high, the tallest Gothic spire in the world). **Fig 5**

After 1942 when this Infantry Division was designated an Assault Division the emblem was changed to show a representation of the iron fist of Götz von Berlichingen in red all within a red bordered white shield. **Fig 36**

81.INFANTERIE-DIVISION

Composition : 161.Grenadier-Regiment
174.Grenadier-Regiment
189.Grenadier-Regiment
181.Artillerie-Regiment
181.Aufklärungs-Abteilung
181.Panzerjäger-Abteilung
181.Pioniere-Abteilung
181.Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Wehrkreis VIII.

History : This Division was in action during the 1940 French campaign and in 1941 was transferred to the East. By June 1942 it formed part of X Army Corps from Heeresgruppe Nord. In June 1943 it was placed under the command of XXVI Army Corps, also from Heeresgruppe Nord and in October 1944 formed part of Army Detsch-

ment 'Grasser'. In the final stages of the war this Division in March 1945 was part of XVI Army Corps.

Emblem : A white figure similar to the numeral '1', but facing the other way, set inside a red spot. **Fig 40**

Alternative emblem : A reversed numeral '1' in white on its own. **Fig 6**

87.INFANTERIE-DIVISION

Composition : 173.Grenadier-Regiment
185.Grenadier-Regiment
187.Grenadier-Regiment
187.Füsiliere-Abteilung
187.Artillerie-Regiment
187.Pioniere-Abteilung
187.Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Wehrkreis IV.

History : This Division first saw active service in France in 1940. It was transferred to Russia and in 1942 was serving on the Central Russian Front. May 1945 found this Division fighting in the Kurland Pocket.

Emblem : A green heart within a white circle. Coming from Thuringen this Division had adopted an emblem representing the 'Green Heart of Germany'. The Division was sometimes referred to as the 'Grünes Herz Division'. **Fig 49**

93.INFANTERIE-DIVISION

Composition : 270.Grenadier-Regiment
271.Grenadier-Regiment, 'Feldherrnhalle'
272.Grenadier-Regiment
193.Artillerie-Regiment
193.Aufklärungs-Abteilung
193.Panzerjäger-Abteilung
193.Pioniere-Abteilung
193.Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Berlin, Wehrkreis III.

History : Formed in 1939, this Division took part in the 1940 German offensive on France when it attacked and broke through the Maginot Line defensive fortifications at Saarbrücken. In 1941, under the command of Generalleutnant Otto Tiemann it was transferred to the East. It served on the North Russian Front until the spring of 1943, when it was transferred to Poland for rest and refitting.

In the summer of 1943 the 271.Grenadier-Regiment, 'Feldherrnhalle' consisting in the main of troops who had been members of the SA was withdrawn from this Division, sent to France, and used as the nucleus around which a new formation — the '60.Panzer-Grenadier-Division "Feldherrnhalle"' — was formed. This new unit replaced the original 60.Infanterie-Division which had been destroyed at Stalingrad.

Emblem : A shield showing a portion of a map in red — representing the French border — with a white bayonet thrusting across the map representing the breakthrough this Division made through the Maginot Line near Saarbrücken in May 1940. **Fig 41**

111.INFANTERIE-DIVISION

Composition : 50.Grenadier-Regiment
70.Grenadier-Regiment
117.Grenadier-Regiment
117.Artillerie-Regiment
117.Aufklärungs-Abteilung
111.Panzerjäger-Abteilung
111.Pioniere-Abteilung
111.Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Wehrkreis XI.

History : This Division saw most of its active service in Russia when in June 1941, commanded by General Stapf, it formed part of XXIX Army Corps under General von Obstfelder from General von Kleist's 1st Panzer Group. In July 1942 the Division was commanded by Generalleutnant Hermann Recknegel and made up part of Heeresgruppe Reserve.

July 1943 saw this Division in action taking part in Operation Zitadelle, when, still commanded by General Recknegel, it reverted back to form part of XXIX Army Corps under General von Obstfelder, controlled by Heeresgruppe Süd.

Emblem : A yellow diamond on a black rectangle. **Fig 33**

112.INFANTERIE-DIVISION

Composition : 110.Grenadier-Regiment
256.Grenadier-Regiment
258.Grenadier-Regiment
86.Artillerie-Regiment
120.Aufklärungs-Abteilung
112.Panzerjäger-Abteilung
112.Pioniere-Abteilung
112.Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Darmstadt, Wehrkreis XII.

History : This Division served its time on the Eastern Front. In July 1942 it was commanded by Generalleutnant Meith and formed part of General Ottenbacher's XIII Army Corps from General von Weich's 2nd Army part of Heeresgruppe Süd.

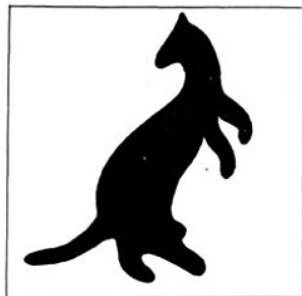
Emblem : A white shield with a broad brown diagonal bar running from top right side to bottom left across the shield. **Fig 50**

125.INFANTERIE-DIVISION

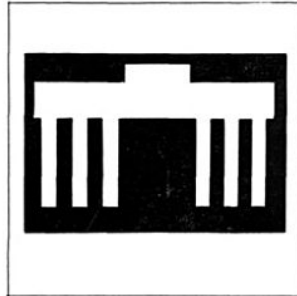
Composition : 419.Grenadier-Regiment
420.Grenadier-Regiment
421.Grenadier-Regiment
125.Artillerie-Regiment
125.Aufklärungs-Abteilung
125.Panzerjäger-Abteilung
125.Pioniere-Abteilung
125.Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Wehrkreis V.

History : Made up of troops from Baden-Württemberg this Division saw service in the Balkans in 1941 and formed part of the LI Army Corps which came under General von Weich's 2nd Army. In July



125. Infanterie-Div.

134. Infanterie-Div.
(alternative)

218. Infanterie-Div.

1942 the Division, commanded by General Schneckenberger formed part of V Army Corps 'Wetzel' from General Ruoff's 17th Army, all part of Heeresgruppe Süd.

Emblem : A black rearing weasel.

Fig 7

134. INFANTERIE-DIVISION

Composition : 439. Grenadier-Regiment
445. Grenadier-Regiment
446. Grenadier-Regiment
134. Artillerie-Regiment
134. Aufklärungs-Abteilung
134. Panzerjäger-Abteilung
134. Pioniere-Abteilung
134. Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Wehrkreis IV.

History : In June 1941 this Division was engaged on almost continuous active service on the central sector of the Russian Front. Under the command of Generalleutnant Dipl Ing Hans Schlemmer it formed part of the XXXXIII Army Corps from General Kubler's 4th Army. By June of 1942 it had been transferred to LIII Army Corps part of the 2nd Panzer Army 'Schmidt' from Heeresgruppe Mitte. It continued in this role until the summer of 1944 when it became part of XXXV Army Corps from General Jordan's 9th Army under the command of Heeresgruppe Mitte.

Emblem : A green heart within a green-edged white border.

Fig 51

Alternative emblem : A device in the shape of a broken black circle with a black semi-circle like the letter 'C' set inside the ring to the left.

Fig 8

162. INFANTERIE-DIVISION

Composition : 303. Grenadier-Regiment
314. Grenadier-Regiment
329. Grenadier-Regiment
236. Artillerie-Regiment
236. Aufklärungs-Abteilung
236. Panzerjäger-Abteilung
236. Pioniere-Abteilung
236. Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Rostock, Wehrkreis II.

History : Commanded by Generalmajor Prof Dr Oskar Ritter



A young Caucasian Volunteer of 162. Infanterie-Division is decorated by his Divisional Commander. Eastern Front, July 1944. The man is typical of the Russian troops trained by this unit (Transocean-Europapress).

von Niedermayer this Division saw service in Russia in June 1941 as part of the German X Army Corps from General Strauss's 9th Army, under the control of Heeresgruppe Mitte.

This formation was also stationed in Slovenia where, under the guidance of Generalmajor von Niedermayer, a well-known German specialist in Middle Eastern affairs, the Division's personnel were used to train contingents of ex-Russian POWs into combat prepared battalions and Foreign Volunteer Legions.

These Ostlegions, established by order of the German High Command on December 30, 1941 were training centres where national units were organized and indoctrinated. The commanding officers of these Legions had the disciplinary authority of a Commander of an independent battalion. They were subordinate to the Commander of the 162. Infanterie-Division.

The Legions received POWs from collecting camps and were charged with training them into future combat battalions. Each Legion headquarters had a permanent cadre of German Military personnel and the necessary number of Turks selected by the Legion Commander. After completion of their training and political indoctrination the combat battalions left the 162. Infanterie-Division for attachment to different active German Divisions.

The German military authorities called all these national groups 'Turks' but in fact they came from many parts of Russia and Asia Minor such as Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Kazak, Turkistan, Persia, Afghanistan, etc.

Emblem : A red letter 'T' superimposed over a blue arrow pointing to the right. This emblem was discontinued in June 1944.

Fig 84



A Georgian volunteer officer explaining the details of a military map captured with him to US Officers, Northern France, June 11, 1944. He wears the Georgia volunteer Ostlegion arm badge—a red shield with white and black bars in the top left quarter (IWM).

168.INFANTERIE-DIVISION

Composition : 417.Grenadier-Regiment
429.Grenadier-Regiment
442.Grenadier-Regiment
248.Artillerie-Regiment
248.Aufklärungs-Abteilung
248.Panzerjäger-Abteilung
248.Pioniere-Abteilung
248.Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Wehrkreis VIII.

History : This Division served in Russia on the Southern Sector and in 1944 was part of General Nehring's XXIV Panzer Corps from 1st Panzer Army 'Hube'.

Emblem : A white maltese cross on a green shield. **Fig 22**

183.INFANTERIE-DIVISION

Composition : 330.Grenadier-Regiment
343.Grenadier-Regiment
351.Grenadier-Regiment
219.Artillerie-Regiment
219.Aufklärungs-Abteilung
219.Pioniere-Abteilung
219.Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Wehrkreis XIII.

History : This Division under the command of Generalleutnant Dettling saw service in the Balkans in 1941 and formed part of the LI Army Corps which came under the control of General von Weichs's 2nd Army. It continued its active service in Southern Russia, when in June 1942 it was part of XX Army Corps from the 3rd Panzer Army 'Reinhardt' under Heeresgruppe Mitte.

The Division continued in this role until the spring of 1944 when it was moved west to France and by April 1945 after many months of continuous bitter fighting the remnants of this Division were encircled and trapped in the Ruhr pocket at Gummersbach where on 15th of April they finally surrendered to superior American forces.

Emblem : A small black inverted triangle placed on a larger red triangle. It is interesting to note that this emblem is the opposite in colour but the same design as the British Army's 3rd Infantry Division emblem. **Fig 42**

205.INFANTERIE-DIVISION

Composition : 335.Grenadier-Regiment
353.Grenadier-Regiment
358.Grenadier-Regiment
205.Artillerie-Regiment
205.Füsiliere-Abteilung
205.Pioniere-Abteilung
205.Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Wehrkreis V.

History : This Division was employed during the 1940 French campaign and during 1941 was transferred to North Russia. The end of the war found it fighting in the Kurland Pocket forming part



On the occasion of the triumphant completion of the 1940 French campaign a massive victory parade was staged in Berlin. Men of the 218. Infanterie-Division pass through the Brandenburg Gate, which they subsequently adopted as their divisional emblem (Euro-Foto).

of Heeresgruppe Kurland.

Emblem : This Division chose a white toadstool with red spots as its emblem. Because of this it was often referred to as the 'Pilz-Division' — the Toadstool Division.

Fig 52

218. INFANTERIE-DIVISION

Composition : 323. Grenadier-Regiment
386. Grenadier-Regiment
397. Grenadier-Regiment
218. Artillerie-Regiment
218. Füsiliere-Abteilung
218. Pioniere-Abteilung
218. Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Spandau, Berlin, Wehrkreis III.

History : Formed in Berlin before the war, this Division took part in the German invasion of Poland as part of the Army Reserve from von Bock's Heeresgruppe Nord. It was employed in the 1940 French campaign and by 1941 had been transferred to the Russian Front where it served in the Northern Sector. It finished the war in the Kurland Pocket as part of Heeresgruppe Kurland.

Emblem : This Division chose as its emblem a design that served a dual purpose. The white emblem, sometimes shown against a black rectangular background represented the Berlin-Brandenburg Gate thus symbolising the fact that this Division was raised in Berlin and at the same time the emblem served as a permanent reminder of the Division's part in the victory parade held in Berlin — which passed through this gate — on June 18, 1940, at the end of the war with France.

Fig 9

223.INFANTERIE-DIVISION

Composition : 344.Grenadier-Regiment
385.Grenadier-Regiment
425.Grenadier-Regiment
323.Artilerie-Regiment
223.Füsiliere-Abteilung
223.Pioniere-Abteilung
223.Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Dresden, Wehrkreis IV.

History : The Division took part in the German invasion of France and was transferred to the Eastern Front in 1941, where in June 1942 it formed part of XXVI Army Corps from General Lindemann's 18th Army, part of Heeresgruppe Nord.

In June 1943 the Division was transferred to General Busch's XVI Army Reserve which was also part of Heeresgruppe Nord.

Emblem : Two black short-thrusting swords crossed on a blue shield. Fig 85

232.INFANTERIE-DIVISION

Composition : 1043.Grenadier-Regiment
1044.Grenadier-Regiment
1045.Grenadier-Regiment

Home station : Not known.

History : This Division was formed very late in the war in 1944.

Emblem : A blue trident with a small blue crescent shape on the handle of the trident. Fig 30

246.INFANTERIE-DIVISION

Composition : 352.Grenadier-Regiment
404.Grenadier-Regiment
689.Grenadier-Regiment
246.Füsilier-Abteilung
246.Pioniere-Abteilung
246.Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Trier, Wehrkreis XII.

History : This Division served mostly on the Russian Front. In June 1942 it was part of Kampfgruppe 'Esebeck' from General Model's 9th Army, under the direct control of Heeresgruppe Mitte. By January 1943 the Division was fighting near Smolensk and at that time it formed part of XXXXI Panzer Corps also from General Model's 9th Army, Heeresgruppe Mitte.

In June 1944, the Division, still on the Eastern Front, now formed part of LIII Army Corps from General Reinhardt's 3rd Panzer Army and once again part of Heeresgruppe Mitte.

The Division was withdrawn during the summer of 1944 and used that same winter in the German Ardennes Offensive.

Prior to its transfer to Russia in January 1942 the Division exchanged its 313.Infantry Regiment for Infantry Regiment 639 from the 337. Infantry Division.

Emblem : A black fleur-de-lys on a red bordered white shield. Fig 53



A Spanish stabsfeldwebel of 250. (Blue) Division talking to a German Unteroffizier (seated). Note the 'ESPANA' arm-shield. This was a rare instance where the divisional emblem closely matched the Volunteer arm - shield (Euro-Foto).

250.INFANTERIE-DIVISION

Composition : 262.Grenadier-Regiment
263.Grenadier-Regiment
269.Grenadier-Regiment
250.Artillerie-Regiment

Home station : Graffenwöhl, Wehrkreis XIII.

History : Formed in August 1941 at Graffenwöhl from Spanish volunteers. This Division was equipped and trained by the Germans and was under the command of a Spanish officer, Generalmajor Muñoz Grandes. Its strength was about 14,000, all ranks. It was sent to the North Russian Front where in October 1941 it fought in the Novorod-Leningrad-Lake Ilmen areas.

The 'Blue Division' (as it was known) suffered heavy casualties not only in the fighting but from the cold, and by the early part of 1942 had over 8,000 killed and wounded, many of the wounded suffering from frost-bite. These casualties and losses were made up by Spain with additional volunteer replacement troops and the Division continued fighting in Russia. However, by the late spring of 1943 Spain decided, in the light of the way military events were going against the Germans, to withdraw its volunteer troops.

The last contingent of Spanish troops trained and equipped completely by the Germans left Spain in July 1943 for the Eastern Front but was recalled and returned to Spain on Franco's orders on August 10, 1943 much to the anger of the German military authorities.

Emblem : As a divisional emblem this formation adopted a shield bearing the National Colours of Franco's Spain, red over a broad yellow band over red (the colours of Spain before the Civil War were red over yellow over purple).

Fig 86

It is interesting to note that the emblem used by this Division was also worn as a National insignia on the right side of the German steel helmets—in place of the German National Colours—as well as an arm-shield worn on the left upper arm of their German uniforms. This last badge had the addition of the word 'ESPANA' along the top edge of the shield.

The Division was often referred to as the 'Blaue-Division' (Blue Division) or Legion Azul. This name was derived from the colour of the Spaniards' traditional blue Falangist uniform shirts.

255.INFANTERIE-DIVISION

Composition : 455.Grenadier-Regiment
465.Grenadier-Regiment
475.Grenadier-Regiment
255.Artillerie-Regiment
255.Aufklärungs-Abteilung
255.Panzerjäger-Abteilung
255.Pionier-Abteilung
255.Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Lobau, Wehrkreis IV.

History : This Division saw most of its active service in Russia when in June 1942 it formed part of XX Army Corps from General Reinhardt's 3rd Panzer Army under the control of Heeresgruppe Mitte. It continued in this capacity until the summer of 1943 when, under the command of General Poppe, it was part of LII Army Corps 'Ott' from General Hoth's 4th Panzer Army from Heeresgruppe Süd it took part in the German Zitadelle Operation.

In the autumn of 1943 the Division was withdrawn from Russia and sent to France for rest and refitting. Whilst in France the Division's 455.Grenadier-Regiment was disbanded.

Emblem : A green spot on a white square. Because of its emblem the Division was referred to as the 'Grunpunkt-Division' (The Green Spot Division). **Fig 23**

262.INFANTERIE-DIVISION

Composition : 422.Grenadier-Regiment
482.Grenadier-Regiment
486.Grenadier-Regiment
262.Artillerie-Regiment
262.Aufklärungs-Abteilung
262.Panzerjäger-Abteilung
262.Pionier-Abteilung
262.Nachrichten-Abteilung

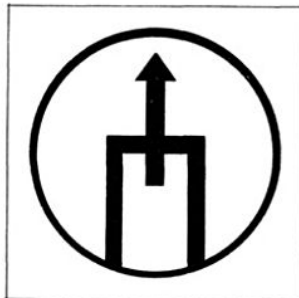
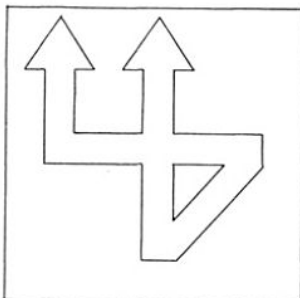
Home station : Wien, Wehrkreis XVII.

History : This Division, raised and formed in Vienna from Austrian troops, served on the Russian Front. In June 1941 under the command of General Theisen it formed part of German IV Army Corps from Heeresgruppe Süd. A year later in June 1942 it formed part of XXXV Army Corps of General Schmidt's 2nd Panzer Army from Heeresgruppe Mitte. It continued in this role until the fall of 1943 when it was withdrawn from the Eastern Front and taken back to Austria where, because of the heavy losses the Division had sustained, it was disbanded.

Emblem : A black church over blue wavy lines all on a white circular background. The black church represented St Stephen's in Vienna and the blue wavy lines the River Danube. **Fig 43**



268. Infanterie-Div.

268. Infanterie-Div.
(alternative)

299. Infanterie-Div.

268. INFANTERIE-DIVISION

Composition : 468. Grenadier-Regiment
488. Grenadier-Regiment
499. Grenadier-Regiment
268. Artillerie-Regiment
268. Füsilier-Abteilung
268. Pionier-Abteilung
268. Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : München, Wehrkreis VII.

History : This Division spent its entire active service on the Eastern Front. In June 1941 it formed part of VII Army Corps from von Kluge's 4th Army, part of Heeresgruppe Mitte. A year later in June 1942 the Division's role had changed and it had become part of General Heinrici's 4th Army in reserve, also from Heeresgruppe Mitte. In January 1943 the Division formed part of XII Army Corps from General Heinrici's 4th Army again from Heeresgruppe Mitte.

Emblem : A black letter 'E' with an extended central arm all on a white circular background. **Fig 10**

Alternative emblem : An arrow design in black on a black-edged white circular background. **Fig 11**



Contingents of the 278. Infanterie-Division surrender to US forces near the Brenner Pass, Italy, May 1945. Note the 'Pomeranian Grenadier' emblem on the motor-cycle side-car, in typical position and size for this class of vehicle (IWM).

278.INFANTERIE-DIVISION

Composition : 992.Grenadier-Regiment
993.Grenadier-Regiment
994.Grenadier-Regiment
278.Artillerie-Regiment
plus other units.

Home station : Wehrkreis III.

History : This Division was known to have served in Italy where in the spring of 1945 it was manning defence fortifications near the Brenner Pass. It surrendered to the 5th and 7th US Armies in May 1945.

Emblem : This Division adopted as its emblem a black figure of a Pomeranian Grenadier holding a musket on a red bordered white shield. **Fig 54**

291.INFANTERIE-DIVISION

Composition : 504.Grenadier-Regiment
505.Grenadier-Regiment
506.Grenadier-Regiment
291.Artillerie-Regiment
291.Füsiliers-Abteilung
291.Pionier-Abteilung
291.Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Insterburg, Wehrkreis I.

History : This Division took part in the 1940 French campaign and in the spring of 1941 the Division, commanded by General Herzog, was transferred to the Eastern Front. In the summer of 1942 it formed part of XXVIII Army Corps from General Lindermann's 18th Army part of Heeresgruppe Nord.

It continued to serve on the Russian Front commanded by General-leutnant Werner Goeritz and by March 1944 this Division was part of the LIX Army Corps, under the command of General von d'Chevallier from 1st Panzer Army 'Hube'.

Emblem : A green leaf on a red-bordered white shield. **Fig 88**

Alternative

emblem : A yellow elk's head. **Fig 37**

292.INFANTERIE-DIVISION

Composition : 507.Grenadier-Regiment
508.Grenadier-Regiment
509.Grenadier-Regiment
292.Artillerie-Regiment
292.Aufklärungs-Abteilung
292.Panzerjäger-Abteilung
292.Pionier-Abteilung
292.Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Wehrkreis II.

History : This Division, commanded by Generalmajor John, was known to have served in Central Russia.

Emblem : A blue ring on a white rectangle, an emblem in use by this Division up to September 1943. **Fig 44**



Vehicles from the 293. Infanterie-Division moving along a badly churned-up Russian road. Bear emblem is seen on the left-hand mudguard and unit tactical sign the other side.

Alternative emblem : A red spot on a white circle with a red border, an emblem in use after September 1943. **Fig 67**

293. INFANTERIE-DIVISION

Composition : 510. Grenadier-Regiment
511. Grenadier-Regiment
512. Grenadier-Regiment
293. Artillerie-Regiment
293. Aufklärungs-Abteilung
293. Panzerjäger-Abteilung
293. Pionier-Abteilung
293. Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Wehrkreis III.

History : This Division took part in the 1940 French campaign, and in 1941 was sent to the Eastern Front where it served in Southern Russia.

Emblem : Because this Division was raised in Wehrkreis III which had its military headquarters at Berlin it chose as an emblem a brown 'Berlin' bear. **Fig 89**

The Division was known as the 'Baren-Division' (The Bear Division).

294. INFANTERIE-DIVISION

Composition : 513. Grenadier-Regiment
514. Grenadier-Regiment
515. Grenadier-Regiment
294. Artillerie-Regiment
294. Aufklärungs-Abteilung
294. Panzerjäger-Abteilung
294. Pionier-Abteilung
294. Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Wehrkreis IV.

History : This Division took part in the 1940 French campaign and in 1941, under the command of Generalleutnant Johannes Block, it was transferred to the Balkans. Here it formed part of XI Army Corps under the joint control of von Kleist's 1st Panzer Army and General List's 12th Army. It continued its active service in Russia.

Emblem : A solid green clover leaf and stem. **Fig 90**

299.INFANTERIE-DIVISION

Composition : 528.Grenadier-Regiment
529.Grenadier-Regiment
530.Grenadier-Regiment
299.Artillerie-Regiment
299.Aufklärungs-Abteilung
299.Panzerjäger-Abteilung
299.Pionier-Abteilung
299.Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Weimar, Wehrkreis IX.

History : The Division, commanded by Generalleutnant Fraf von Oriola, was on active service in Central Russia.

Emblem : Before 1943 the emblem used by this Division was a rectangle divided horizontally into two equal halves, the top half in field-grey, the bottom half in white. The whole design bordered with a broad green edging. Fig 91

Alternative

emblem : After 1943 this Division adopted a white arrow device. Fig 12

319.INFANTERIE-DIVISION

Composition : 582.Grenadier-Regiment
583.Grenadier-Regiment
584.Grenadier-Regiment
319.Artillerie-Regiment
319.Füsiliere-Abteilung
319.Pionier-Abteilung
319.Nachrichten-Abteilung
405.Füsiliere-Abteilung

Home station : Wehrkreis IX.

History : This was the Division, commanded by Generalleutnant Erich Müller that occupied the Channel Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, Sark, Herm and Jethou from the summer of 1941 to the spring of 1945. The Division was transferred to the three main islands (Guernsey—Divisional headquarters—Jersey and Alderney) to strengthen those German Forces that had taken over control in June 1940 after the British had evacuated their military forces along with those Islanders who preferred not to remain.

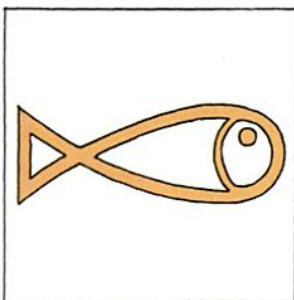
The Division's entire period of military occupation was taken up with garrison duties, the building and the supervising of the building of extensive fortifications both on the surface and underground, as well as anti-invasion preparations.

In June 1944 at the time of the Allied Normandy Landings this Division, as part of the German Atlantic Wall defence system formed part of the LXXXIV Army Corps from the 7th Army under the command of Generalfeldmarschall Rommel's Heeresgruppe 'B'.

The Channel Islands were finally and officially liberated at precisely 07.14 hours on May 9, 1945, seven hours after the official end of the war in Europe.

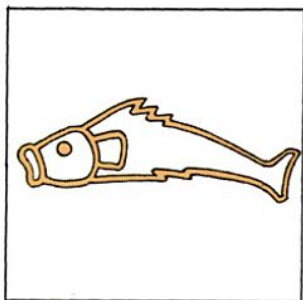
Emblem : A circular emblem divided into two halves. The top half white, the bottom half in red as a battlemented wall. Fig 68

13



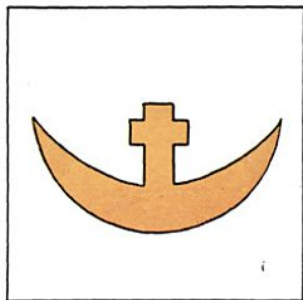
35. Infanterie-Div.

14



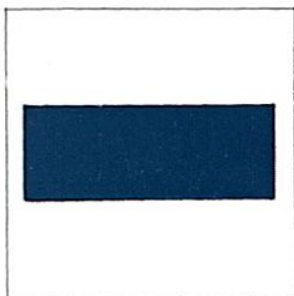
35. Infanterie-Div. (variant)

15



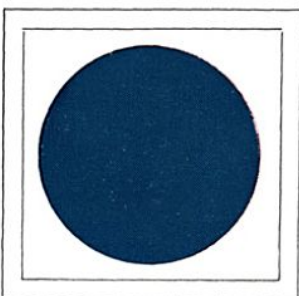
62. Infanterie-Div.

16



7. Infanterie-Div.

17



11. Infanterie-Div.

18



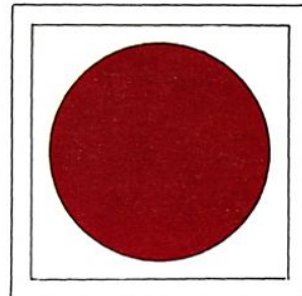
34. Infanterie-Div.

19



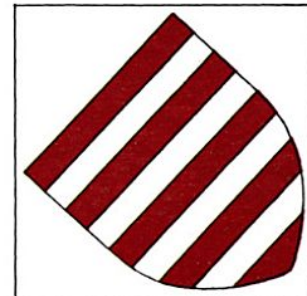
11. Infanterie-Div. (variant)

20



21. Infanterie-Div.

21



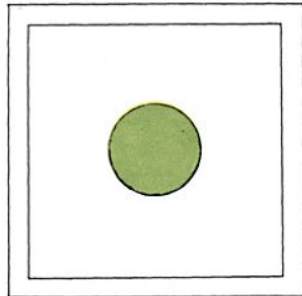
30. Infanterie-Div.

22



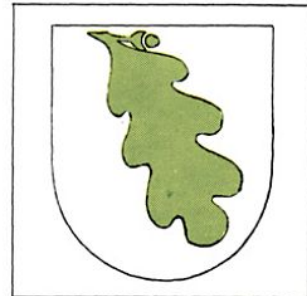
168. Infanterie-Div.

23



255. Infanterie-Div.

24



356. Infanterie-Div.

320.INFANTERIE-DIVISION

Composition : 585.Grenadier-Regiment
586.Grenadier-Regiment
587.Grenadier-Regiment
320.Artillerie-Regiment
320.Aufklärung-Abteilung
320.Panzerjäger-Abteilung
320.Pionier-Abteilung
320.Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Wehrkreis X.

History : This Division was on active service in the East from 1942 to 1945. In 1943 commanded by Generalleutnant Georg Postel it took part in the 'Zitadelle' fighting when it formed part of General-kommando 'Raus' from the Army Detachment 'Kempf' under the control of Heeresgruppe Süd.

In April 1945 this Infantry Division had been redesignated as a 'Volks-Grenadiere-Division' with the number 320 and was now commanded by General von Kiliani. It went to make up part of General von le Suire's XXXIX Gebirgs Corps, from General Nehring's 1st Panzer Army, part of Heeresgruppe Mitte.

Emblem : A red gateway with pointed roofs.

Fig 69

Alternative emblem : A red heart on a red edged white circular background.

327.INFANTERIE-DIVISION

Composition : 595.Grenadier-Regiment
596.Grenadier-Regiment
597.Grenadier-Regiment
327.Artillerie-Regiment
327.Aufklärung-Abteilung
327.Panzerjäger-Abteilung
327.Pionier-Abteilung
327.Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Wehrkreis XVII.

History : This Division was disbanded in 1944 and the remnants absorbed into the 377.Infanterie-Division.

Emblem : A red Imperial spread eagle.

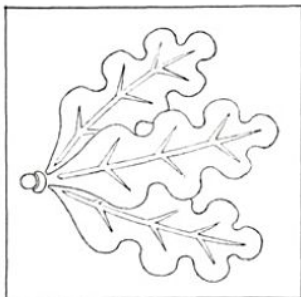
Fig 92

25



335. Infanterie-Div.

26



715. Infanterie-Div.

27



1. Panzer-Div. (variant)

334.INFANTERIE-DIVISION

Composition : 754.Grenadier-Regiment
755.Grenadier-Regiment
756.Grenadier-Regiment
334.Artillerie-Regiment
334.Füsilier-Abteilung
334.Pionier-Abteilung
334.Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Wehrkreis XIII.

History : This Division saw service in North Africa where it was destroyed at Tunis in 1942.

The Division was re-created in South-West France during July and August 1943. After having been brought up to strength it was sent to Italy where it was in action in October 1944 fighting around the Florence-Bologna road area as part of General von Senger und Etterlin's XIV Panzer Corps.

Emblem : A single barbed yellow arrow through a red ring inside which is depicted a green palm tree—commemorating the Division's service in North Africa. **Fig 93**

335.INFANTERIE-DIVISION

Composition : 682.Grenadier-Regiment
683.Grenadier-Regiment
684.Grenadier-Regiment
335.Artillerie-Regiment
335.Aufklärungs-Abteilung
335.Panzerjäger-Abteilung
335.Pionier-Abteilung
335.Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Wehrkreis V.

History : This Division served on the Eastern Front from the spring of 1941 to the summer of 1943, most of the time in Southern Russia. In July 1943 it took part in the Kursk salient fighting—'Operation Zitadelle'—when, under the command of General Casper it formed part of Generalkommando 'Mieth' from General Hollidt's VI Army Corps under the control of Heeresgruppe Süd.

The Division was employed in Europe and was in action in the Normandy fighting of June 1944. This Division contained a large number of Poles serving as German troops.

Emblem : A black axe head inside a black-edged white shield. **Fig 25**

338.INFANTERIE-DIVISION

Composition : 757.Grenadier-Regiment
758.Grenadier-Regiment
759.Grenadier-Regiment
338.Artillerie-Regiment
338.Aufklärungs-Abteilung
338.Panzerjäger-Abteilung
338.Pionier-Abteilung
338.Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Not known.

History : This Division was formed in France in 1943 and

28



48. Infanterie-Div.

29



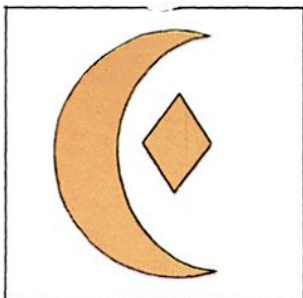
57. Infanterie-Div.

30



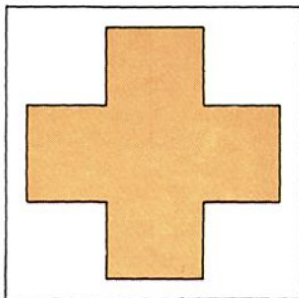
232. Infanterie-Div.

31



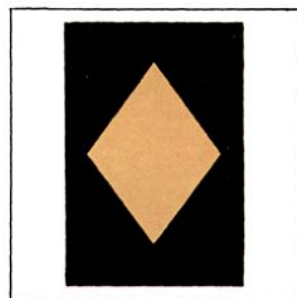
62. Infanterie-Div.

32



72. Infanterie-Div.

33



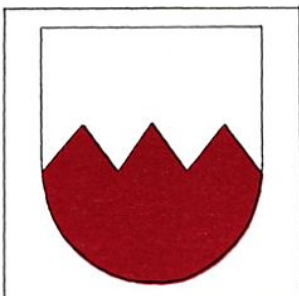
111. Infanterie-Div.

34



44. Infanterie-Div.

35



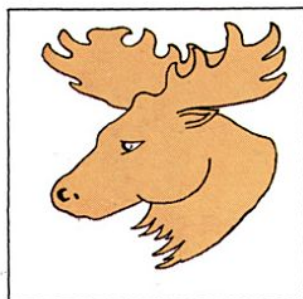
73. Infanterie-Div.

36



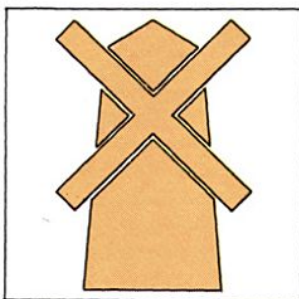
78. Sturmdivision

37



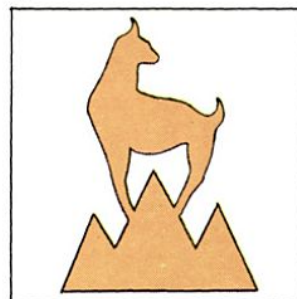
291. Infanterie-Div.

38



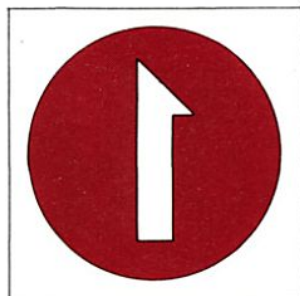
347. Infanterie-Div.

39



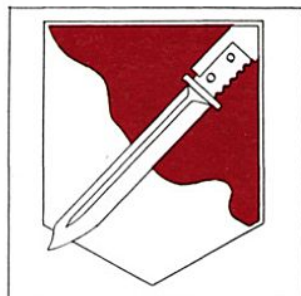
5. Gebirgsjäger-Div.

40



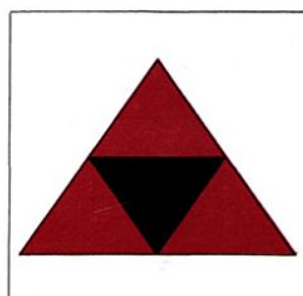
81. Infanterie-Div.

41



93. Infanterie-Div.

42



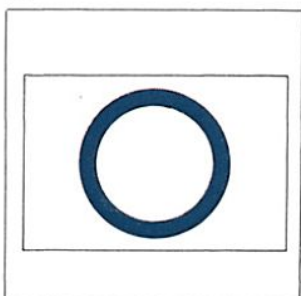
183. Infanterie-Div.

43



262. Infanterie-Div.

44



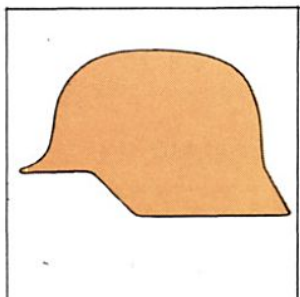
292. Infanterie-Div.

45



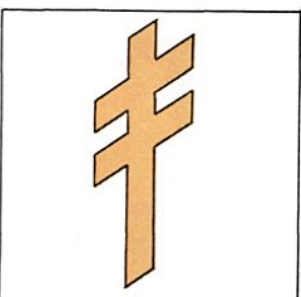
338. Infanterie-Div.

46



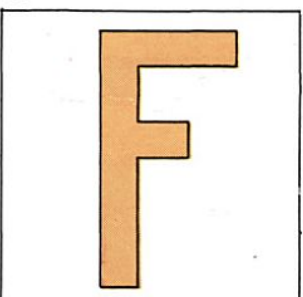
Führer-Begleit-Btl.

47



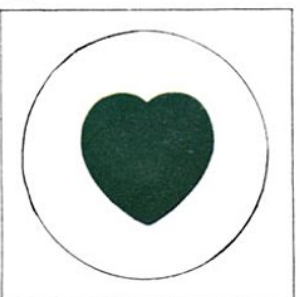
3. Panzer-Grenadier-Div.

48



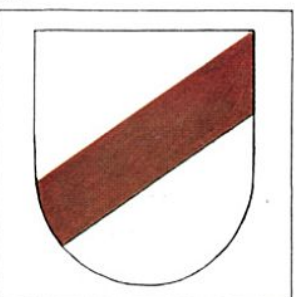
10. Panzer-Grenadier-Div.

49



87. Infanterie-Div.

50



112. Infanterie-Div.

51



134. Infanterie-Div.

commanded by Generalleutnant Foltmann.

At the time of the Allied Landings in Normandy in 1944 it was stationed in the Provence-Arles area west of Marseilles. The Division was engaged in the fighting around the Strasbourg-Vosges area in mid-November 1944 when the Divisional Commander was killed in the action at Belfort Gap. February 1945 found this formation in action in the Rhineland battles at the Linnich bridgehead on the River Roer.

Emblem : A shield divided into two halves. The left half shows a blue and white diamond pattern design. The right half two black swords crossed on a white background.

Fig 45

347.INFANTERIE-DIVISION

Composition : 860.Grenadier-Regiment
861.Grenadier-Regiment
862.Festung-Grenadier-Regiment
347.Artilerie-Regiment
347.Aufklärungs-Abteilung
347.Panzerjäger-Abteilung
347.Pionier-Abteilung
347.Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Wehrkreis XI.

History : This was a static Division and at the time of the Normandy campaign in June 1944 this Division formed part of the LXXXVIII Army Corps under the Befehlshaber Nederland which in turn was part of Heeresgruppe 'B' under the command of Generalfeldmarschall Rommel. The Division was stationed on the Dutch coast opposite Amsterdam.

Emblem : Because of their connection with Holland this Division chose as its emblem a yellow windmill.

Fig 38

356.INFANTERIE-DIVISION

Composition : 869.Grenadier-Regiment
870.Grenadier-Regiment
871.Grenadier-Regiment
356.Artilerie-Regiment
356.Aufklärungs-Abteilung
356.Panzerjäger-Abteilung
356.Pionier-Abteilung
356.Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Wehrkreis IX.

History : Towards the latter part of the war this formation was



Croatian officers of 369.Infanterie-Division check their maps. Note the 'HRVATSKA' chequer - board arm - shield in Croatian national colours which resembles the divisional sign also (IWM-MH8905).

serving in Northern Italy. In April 1945 the remnants of this badly mauled Division were formed into a Kampfgruppe which was attached to 1.SS-Panzer Corps 'Priess' of the 6th Panzer Army 'Dietrich' which came under the control of Heeresgruppe Süd.

Emblem : A green oakleaf and acorn on a white shield.

Fig 24

369.INFANTERIE-DIVISION

Composition : 369.Grenadier-Regiment
370.Grenadier-Regiment
369.Artillerie-Regiment
369.Aufklärungs-Abteilung
369.Panzerjäger-Abteilung
369.Pionier-Abteilung
369.Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Stockerau, Wehrkreis XVII.

History : This Division consisted almost entirely of troops from Croatia. It was equipped and trained by the Germans and staffed by German Officers and NCOs. The Division was commanded by General-major Fritz Niedholdt.

It was formed by the expansion of 369.Infantry-Regiment which had formerly operated under the 100 Jäger-Division. It saw active service in the Balkans in 1943 and in Yugoslavia in March 1944 where it carried out anti-partisan operations.

Emblem : Appropriately enough this Division in common with the Croatian 373rd and 392nd Infantry Divisions used an emblem based on Croatia's National Colours—25 red and silver (white) squares arranged in chequer-board fashion on a shield.

Because of its emblem this Division was sometimes referred to as the 'Schachbrett-Division'—the Chess Board Division.

Fig 73

376.INFANTERIE-DIVISION

Composition : 765.Grenadier-Regiment
766.Grenadier-Regiment
767.Grenadier-Regiment
376.Artillerie-Regiment
376.Aufklärungs-Abteilung
376.Panzerjäger-Abteilung
376.Pionier-Abteilung
376.Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Wehrkreis VII

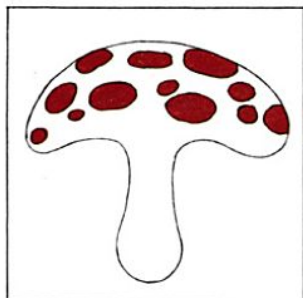
History : This Bavarian Division was on active service on the Eastern Front, and in 1942 was fighting on the Dnieper Bend. In November of that year, under the command of General von Daniels it was part of the German forces encircled at Stalingrad.

On the 11th January 1943 the Division was virtually destroyed defending the western salient of Stalingrad around Marinowka. At that time it formed part of XI Army Corps 'Strecker' from von Paulus's 6th Army.

Emblem : A white 'D' shaped device on a grey square background.

Fig 87

52



205. Infanterie-Div.

53



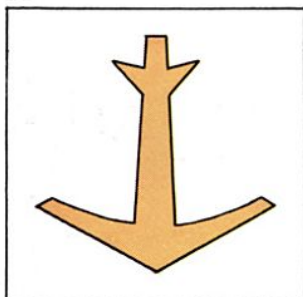
246. Infanterie-Div.

54



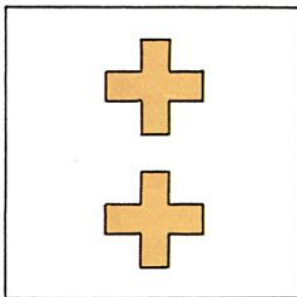
278. Infanterie-Div.

55



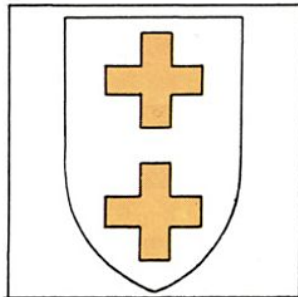
20. Panzer-Grenadier-Div.

56



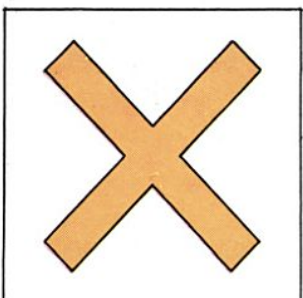
60. Panzer-Grenadier-Div.

57



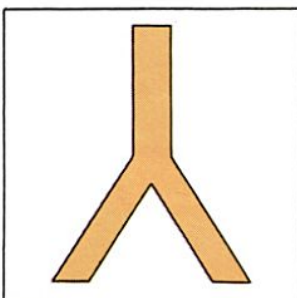
60. Panzer-Grenadier-Div. (variant)

58



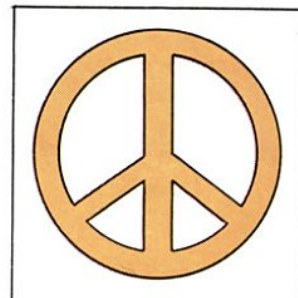
1. Panzer-Div.

59



1. Panzer-Div.

60



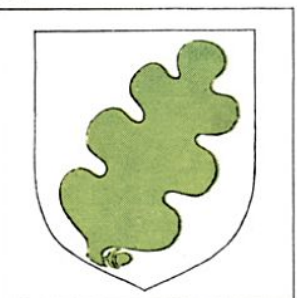
3. Panzer-Div.

61



Führer-Grenadier-Btl.

62



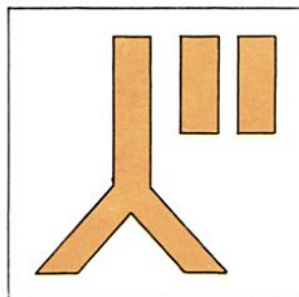
100. Jäger-Division

63



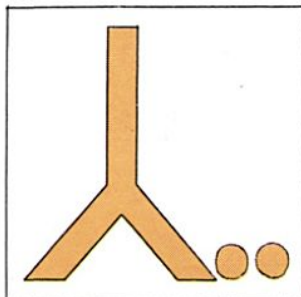
114. Jäger-Division

64



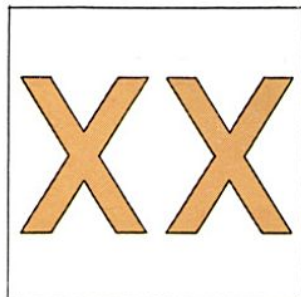
3. Panzer-Div. (variant)

65



6. Panzer-Div.

66



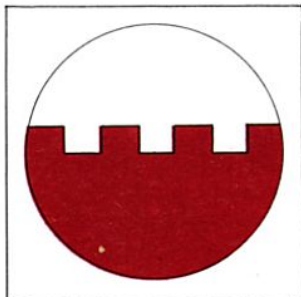
6. Panzer-Div. (variant)

67



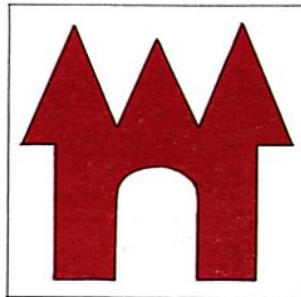
292. Infanterie-Div.

63



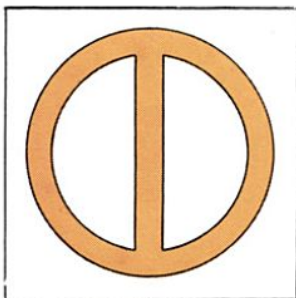
319. Infanterie-Div.

69



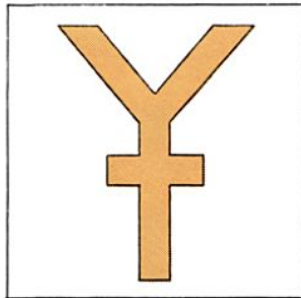
320. Infanterie-Div.

70



11. Panzer-Div.

71



16. Panzer-Div.

72



16. Panzer-Div. (variant)



Generaloberst Guderian was, with Rommel, the best known of German panzer commanders. He held numerous major commands connected with the armoured forces.

389.INFANTERIE-DIVISION

Composition : 544.Grenadier-Regiment
545.Grenadier-Regiment
546.Grenadier-Regiment
389.Artillerie-Regiment
389.Aufklärungs-Abteilung
389.Panzerjäger-Abteilung
389.Pionier-Abteilung
389.Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Wehrkreis IX.

History : This Division was one of the German formations destroyed by the Russians at Stalingrad. In January 1942, commanded by General Erwin Jaenecke it formed part of XI Army Corps acting as part of Heeresgruppe Reserve. By mid-January 1943 command of the Division had passed to General Magnus and it formed part of von Seydlitz's LI Army Corps from Feldmarschall von Paulus's 6th Army. On January 15, 1943 this Division ceased to exist.

A new Division was formed after Stalingrad under the command of Generalmajor Paul Herbut Forster, and it continued in action on the Southern sector of the Russian Front.

Emblem : The emblem used by the 'new' Division showed a green arrow pointing upwards inside a red circle. **Fig 94**

711.INFANTERIE-DIVISION

Composition : 731.Grenadier-Regiment
744.Grenadier-Regiment
651.Artillerie-Regiment
711.Pionier-Abteilung
711.Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Wehrkreis XI.

History : This was a static Division stationed in Normandy. In June 1944 it was commanded by Generalleutnant Reichardt and the Division formed part of the LXXXII Army Corps from the 15th Army under Rommel's Heeresgruppe 'B'. It was positioned on the French Coast in the Caen area between the Orne and the Seine.

The Division was transferred to the Eastern Front and in April 1945 having been reduced to Kampfgruppe strength it formed part of LXXII Army Corps 'Schmidt' from General Kreysing's 8th Army, under the control of Heeresgruppe Süd.

Emblem : A red diamond on a white upright rectangle. **Fig 74**

715.INFANTERIE-DIVISION

Composition : 725.Festung-Grenadier-Regiment
735.Festung-Grenadier-Regiment
671.Artillerie-Regiment
671.Nachrichten-Abteilung
715.Pionier-Abteilung

Home station : Wehrkreis V.

History : Commanded by Generalleutnant Kurt Hoffmann this Division was on active service in the Cannes-Nice area at the time of the Normandy Landings. It was moved to Italy late in 1944 when the 735 Festung-Grenadier-Regiment was reformed from rear echelon troops.



Vehicles of the 97.Jäger-Division move up on the Eastern Front during the invasion of Russia in June 1941. Note the black-curling feather emblem on the vehicle in the foreground. A knocked out Soviet T-28 is on the extreme right (IWM-HU3418).

In April 1945 it was in action on the Eastern Front. The Division at this time was commanded by General von Rohr and it formed part of General von Hengst's LIX Army Corps from General Nehring's 1st Panzer Army from Heeresgruppe Mitte.

Emblem : Three red spots arranged vertically. **Fig 75**

Alternative emblem : Three white oak-leaves with one acorn. **Fig 26**

97.JÄGER-DIVISION

Composition : 204.Jäger-Regiment
207.Jäger-Regiment
81.Artillerie-Regiment
97.Aufklärungs-Abteilung
97.Panzerjäger-Abteilung
97.Pionier-Abteilung
97.Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Wehrkreis VII.

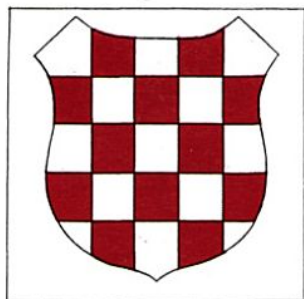
History : This south German Division was originally classified in common with all other German Rifle Divisions as a 'Leicht-Division' (Light-Division).

In June 1941 under the command of General Fretter-Pico it was operating in Russia as part of General von Stulpnagel's XVII Army Corps Reserve from Heeresgruppe Süd.

By June 1942 command of the division had passed to General Rupp and it formed part of Heeresgruppe Reserve. Later in this year this Light Division was reclassified as a 'Jäger-Division' and in the summer of 1943 this Division took part in the 'Zitadelle' campaign. It had yet another change of commanding officer General Ludwig Muller and the Division formed part of XXXIV Jäger Corps 'Angelis' from the 17th Army part of Heeresgruppe Süd.

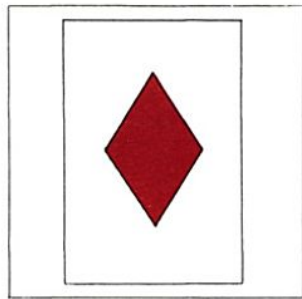
At the end of the war in April 1945 General Bader had taken over

73



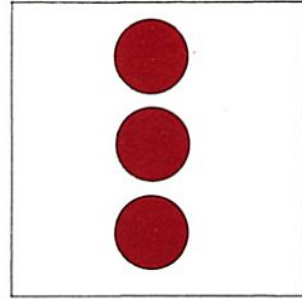
369. Infanterie-Div.

74



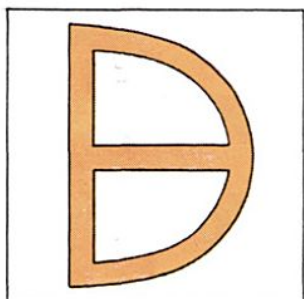
711. Infanterie-Div.

75



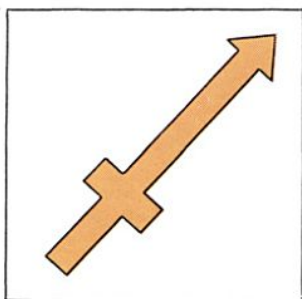
715. Infanterie-Div.

76



21. Panzer-Div.

77



23. Panzer-Div.

78

24. Panzer-Div.
(1. Kavallerie-Div.)

79



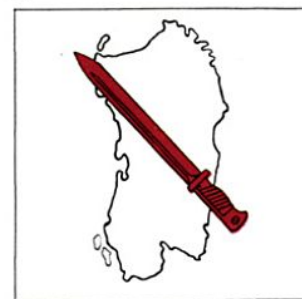
2. Gebirgsjäger-Div.

80



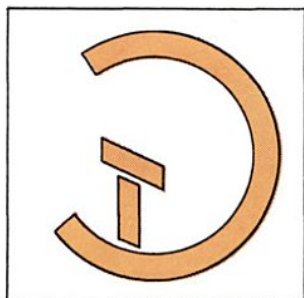
22. (Luftlande) Pz.-Gren.-Div.

81



90. Panzer-Grenadier-Div.

82



24. Panzer-Div. (variant)

Note

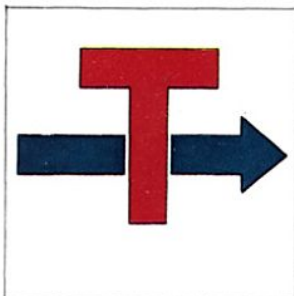
The fine black outer border around each emblem shown in this book is not part of any design; it is merely intended to represent the background on which the actual emblem might be painted and the colour within this border could therefore depend on where the sign was applied.

83



3. Panzer-Div. (variant)

84



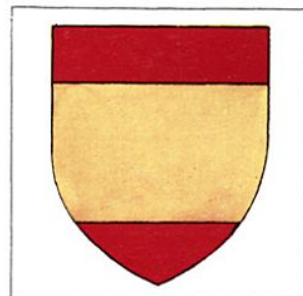
162. Infanterie-Div.

85



223. Infanterie-Div.

86



250. Infanterie-Div.

87



376. Infanterie-Div.

88



291. Infanterie-Div.

89



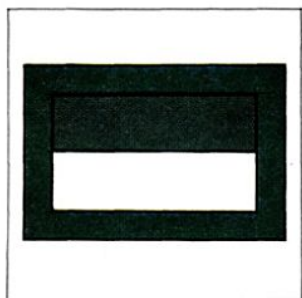
293. Infanterie-Div.

90



294. Infanterie-Div.

91



299. Infanterie-Div.

92



327. Infanterie-Div.

93



334. Infanterie-Div.

94



389. Infanterie-Div.

95



100. Jäger-Division



A column of vehicles from the 100.Jäger-Division on the move, Russia, July 1942. Note the 'Fir-Tree' emblem on all vehicles. On motor-cycles all markings were usually half-size (Press-Bild-Zentrale).

as Divisional Commander and the formation formed part of XI Army Corps 'von Bunau' from the 1st Panzer Army, Heeresgruppe Mitte.

Emblem : A black curling feather on a white shield. The division was known as the 'Spielhahnfeder-Division' after its emblem. Fig 96

100.JÄGER-DIVISION

Composition : 54.Jäger-Regiment
227.Jäger-Regiment
83.Artillerie-Regiment
100.Pionier-Abteilung
100.Panzerjäger-Abteilung
100.Aufklärungs-Abteilung
100.Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Wehrkreis XVII.

History : Originally classified as the '100 Light-Division' this formation was employed in July 1941 in the attack on Russia. It was commanded by General Sann and went to form part of General von Stulpnagel's XVII Army Reserve from Heeresgruppe Süd.

By May 1942 the Division was fighting in the Caucasus and at this time the 369.(Croatia) Infanterie-Regiment was detached from this Division and transferred to form the 369.Infanterie-Division. Later in the year the 100.Leicht-Division was reclassified as the 100.Jäger-Division. In June 1942 this Jäger-Division formed part of General von Geyr's XXXX Panzer Corps from Heeresgruppe Süd. It took part in the German encirclement of Staryyoskol in Russia and by December 1942 it was itself encircled at Stalingrad and subsequently destroyed. At the time of its destruction in January 1943 it was part of LI Army Corps 'von Seydlitz' and was still commanded by General Sann.

A 'new' Division was formed in the Belgrade area in the early spring of 1943 and transferred to Albania in May 1943. By April 1945 the

100.Jäger-Division, commanded by Generalmajor Willibald Utz formed part of VIII Army Corps 'von Mellthin' from the 17th Army and under the control of Heeresgruppe Mitte.

Emblem : A large yellow letter 'S' superimposed over a green fir tree. **Fig 95**

Alternative emblem : A green oakleaf and acorn on a white shield. **Fig 62**

114.JÄGER-DIVISION

Composition : 721.Jäger-Regiment
741.Jäger-Regiment
661.Artillerie-Regiment
114.Aufklärungs-Abteilung
114.Panzerjäger-Abteilung
114.Pionier-Abteilung
114.Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Wehrkreis I.

History : Originally formed in Yugoslavia as 714.Infanterie-Division it was converted to a 'Jäger-Division' some time before 1944. Its commanding officer was Generalleutnant Karl Eglseer.

Emblem : A black edged white shield bearing a thick black cross rising out of two crossed green oak-leaves. **Fig 63**

The black cross shown on the white shield indicates this Division's connections with the Wehrkreis I, East Prussia and the green oak-leaves represent the role this Division took as Jäger or Rifle troops.

96



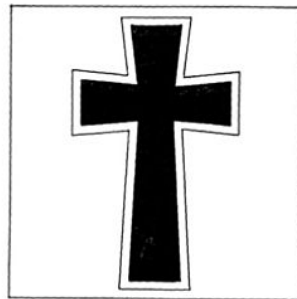
97.Jäger-Division

97



5. Gebirgsjäger-Div.

98



44. Infanterie-Div.

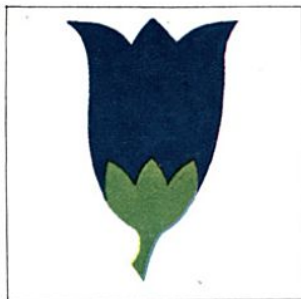
2.GEBIRGSJÄGER-DIVISION

Composition : 136.Gebirgsjäger-Regiment
137.Gebirgsjäger-Regiment
111.Gebirgs-Artillerie-Regiment
67.Gebirgs-Aufklärungs-Abteilung
55.Gebirgs-Panzerjäger-Abteilung
67.Gebirgs-Pionier-Abteilung
67.Gebirgs-Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Innsbruck, Wehrkreis XVIII.

History : This Mountain Division took part in the Sept-Oct 1939 Polish campaign when it formed part of General Beyer's XVIII Army Corps from General List's 14th Army part of von Rundstedt's

99



100



101



102



103



99

4.Gebirgsjäger-Div.

100

1.Fallschirmjäger-Div.

101

4.Fallschirmjäger-Div.

102

25.Panzer-Div.

103

116.Panzer-Div.

BELOW: General der Panzertruppen Schmidt, commander of 2nd Panzer Army, was the 19th officer in the Wehrmacht to be awarded the Oakleaves to the Knights Cross of the Iron Cross.

RIGHT: Generalmajor von Ravenstein was the first commander of 21.Panzer-Division in North Africa. He was taken prisoner by New Zealand troops on November 29, 1941 (IWM-E6956).



Heeresgruppe Süd.

It was moved to North Finland where, under the command of Oberst Degan, it served in action against the Russians.

Emblem : A black elk's head on a red shield.

Fig 79

4.GEBIRGSJÄGER-DIVISION

Composition : 13.Gebirgsjäger-Regiment
91.Gebirgsjäger-Regiment
94.Gebirgsjäger-Artillerie-Regiment
94.Gebirgsjäger-Aufklärung-Abteilung
94.Gebirgs-Panzerjäger-Abteilung
94.Gebirgsjäger-Pionier-Abteilung
94.Gebirgsjäger-Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Wehrkreis VIII.

History : Formed in the autumn of 1940 from cadres taken from 25.Infanterie-Regiment and 27.Infanterie-Regiment.

In April 1941 the Division was serving in the Balkans as part of XI Army Corps from General List's 12th Army and by July 1942, under the command of General Eglseer it was part of XXXXII Army Corps 'Mattenklott' fighting in Russia as part of Heeresgruppe Süd. In August of this year units of this Division with climbers from the 1.Gebirgsjäger-Division scaled Mount Elbrus in the Caucasus.

A year later in July 1943 this Division, now commanded by General Braun formed part of V Army Corps 'Allmendinger' from the 17th Army under the control of Heeresgruppe Süd.

By April 1945 once more with a change of Divisional commander and now commanded by General Breith the Division made up part of LIX Army Corps 'von Hengl' from the 1st Panzer Army part of Heeresgruppe Mitte.

Emblem : A Gentian, with blue petals and calyx and stem in green was used as the emblem by this Mountain Division. A Gentian is a plant found especially in mountain regions.

Fig 99

5.GEBIRGSJÄGER-DIVISION

Composition : 85.Gebirgsjäger-Regiment
100.Gebirgsjäger-Regiment
95.Gebirgs-Artillerie-Regiment
95.Aufklärungs-Abteilung
95.Panzerjäger-Abteilung
95.Gebirgs-Pionier-Bataillon
95.Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Salzburg, Wehrkreis XVIII.

History : Formed in the autumn of 1940 from part of the 1.Gebirgsjäger-Division and the 10.Infanterie-Division. This Division saw service in the Balkans in 1941 as part of the XVIII Corps of General List's 12th Army. The Division took part in the German attack on and capture of the Island of Crete.

Switched to the Eastern Front this Division formed part of L Army Corps from Heeresgruppe Nord in June of 1942.

A year later in June 1943 still on the Russian Front and commanded by Generalmajor Julius Ringel the Division was part of 1 Army Corps from Heeresgruppe Nord.

Six months later the Division was withdrawn from Russia and

transferred to Italy where in January 1944 the Division relieved the 305. Infantry Division in time for the first battle of Cassino and positioned on the Gustav Line they faced the French 2nd Moroccan and 3rd Algerian Divisions around Monte Cifaico.

By April 1945 command of the Division had passed to General Wittman and they formed part of III Panzer Corps from the 6th Army part of Heeresgruppe Süd.

Emblem : A yellow Chamois standing on three yellow 'mountain' peaks. Fig 39

Alternative emblem : A white mountain goat standing on three white mountain peaks above which are the letters 'GEMSE' (Chamois) in white all on a black rectangular background. Fig 97

1. FALLSCHIRMJÄGER-DIVISION

Composition :

- 1. Fallschirmjäger-Regiment
- 3. Fallschirmjäger-Regiment
- 4. Fallschirmjäger-Regiment
- 1. Fallschirm-Artillerie-Regiment
- 1. Fallschirm-Panzerjäger-Abteilung
- 1. Fallschirm-Pionier-Abteilung
- 1. Fallschirmflak-Bataillon
- 1. Fallschirm-Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Not known.

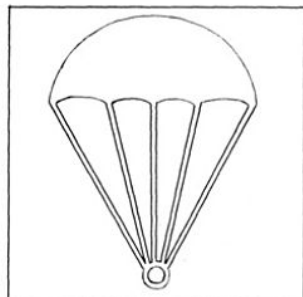
History : Formed in France in the spring of 1943, this Division was transferred to the Mediterranean theatre when in June 1943 it was stationed in Sicily at Catania. During September 1943 the Division crossed over to the Italian mainland and was in action near Tarent. Under the command of Luftwaffe Generalleutnant Richard Heidrich it took part in the Salerno fighting and withdrew to the eastern end of the Gustav Line where it remained from December 1943 to February 1944. The Paratroopers serving as Infantry were brought into the Cassino fighting behind the Gustav Line from February 1944 till May 1944.

Moved north to Rimini the Division took up defensive positions behind the 'Green Line' from Sept to Oct 1944.

Emblem : A green devil riding on a red trident all on a white square background. Fig 100

Alternative emblem : A white parachute. This Divisional emblem was also worn as a badge by members of the Division on the upper left sleeve of their combat jackets. Fig 104

104



105



104
1. Fallschirmjäger-Div.

105
2. Fallschirmjäger-Div.



A captured Kettentraktor half-track motor-cycle from the 2.Fallschirmjäger-Division, North Africa. Note the kite-shaped emblem painted on the side of the vehicle. The small letter 'B' indicated Battalion Commander 'Burckhardt'. Other commanders shown in this way were: 'K'—Kroh, 'vH'—von der Heydte, 'H'—Hubner and again 'K'—Kagerer (IWM).

2.FALLSCHIRMJÄGER-DIVISION

Composition : 2.Fallschirmjäger-Regiment
6.Fallschirmjäger-Regiment
7.Fallschirmjäger-Regiment
2.Fallschirm-Artillerie-Regiment
2.Fallschirm-Panzerjäger-Abteilung
2.Fallschirm-Flak-Abteilung
2.Fallschirm-Pionier-Abteilung
2.Fallschirm-Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Not known.

History : Units of this Parachute Division served as a Brigade in North Africa under the command of Luftwaffe Generalleutnant Hermann Bernhard Ramcke. After the destruction of the German Afrika Korps the survivors were moved to Italy where in September 1943 they were engaged as Infantry in Divisional strength in the fierce fighting south of Rome.

Emblem : A kite-shaped emblem in outline only containing a large 'R', indicating 'Ramcke' the divisional commander. **Fig 105**

4.FALLSCHIRMJÄGER-DIVISION

Composition : 10.Fallschirmjäger-Regiment
11.Fallschirmjäger-Regiment
12.Fallschirmjäger-Regiment
plus other units.

Home station : Not known.

History : This Fallschirmjäger Division was raised at Perugia in Italy in January 1944 and under the command of Luftwaffe General-major Heinrich Trettner it served for most of its active service life in the Italian campaign.

In June 1944 the Division, engaged as Infantry was opposing the Allied landings at Anzio and by September 1944 until October 1944 they were stationed at Bologna behind the 'Green Line' defence position.

They continued in action in the Bologna area as part of the I Parachute Corps until January 1945.

By April 1945 the Division had been switched to the Eastern Front where it formed part of Heeresgruppe Reserve from Heeresgruppe Süd.

Emblem : A white comet with a blue red blue tail. **Fig 101**

PANZERGRENADIER-DIVISION "GROSSDEUTSCHLAND"

Composition : *Panzer-Regiment 'Grossdeutschland'*
Grenadier-Regiment 'Grossdeutschland'
Füsilier-Regiment 'Grossdeutschland'
Artillerie-Regiment 'Grossdeutschland'
Panzer-Aufklärungs-Abteilung 'Grossdeutschland'
Panzerjäger-Abteilung 'Grossdeutschland'
Panzer-Pionier-Abteilung 'Grossdeutschland'
Nachrichten-Abteilung 'Grossdeutschland'
Sturm-geschütz-Abteilung 'Grossdeutschland'
Heeresflak-Abteilung 'Grossdeutschland'

Home station : *Berlin, Wehrkreis III.*

History : At every stage in its history this unit was considered an élite formation. Its personnel were drawn from all over Germany which resulted in strong inter-unit competition and a high degree of esprit de corps. In war this unit distinguished itself with a fine fighting record and truly earned the unofficial title of "The Bodyguard of the German People".

As Infanterie-Regiment (motorized) "Grossdeutschland" commanded by General Graf Schwerin this unit formed part of the Heeresgruppe Reserve at the time of the French campaign of August 1940. It was used in the attack west from Germany across Luxembourg, Belgium and France towards Dunkirk and the French coast.

The Regiment next saw service in the Balkans in 1941 and still under the command of General Schwerin formed part of General Reinhardt's XXXXI (mot) Army Corps coming under the joint control of von Kleist's 1st Panzer Army and General List's 12th Army. During this period the Regiment took part in the attack into Greece.

By June 1941 the Regiment had been transferred to Russia and command of Infanterie-Regiment (mot) 'Grossdeutschland' had passed to Generalmajor Wilhelm-Hunold von Stockhausen. It came under the direct control of Guderian's 2nd Panzer Army, from the XXXXVI Army Corps (mot) 'von Vietinghoff' which in turn was part of von Bock's Heeresgruppe Mitte.

A year later in June 1942 Infanterie-Regiment (mot) 'Grossdeutschland' had been expanded to Divisional strength and was now commanded by Generalleutnant Walter Hoernlein. It formed part of the XXXXVIII Panzer Corps 'Kempf' from Heeresgruppe Süd. By July 1942 Infanterie-Division 'Grossdeutschland' had been converted to a Panzer-Grenadier-Division (Nov 1942). It took part in 'Operation Zitadelle' (5.7.1943) and formed part of the XXXXVIII Panzer Corps under von Knobelsdorff which was part of the 4th Panzer Army 'Hoth' which in turn came under von Manstein's Heeresgruppe Süd.



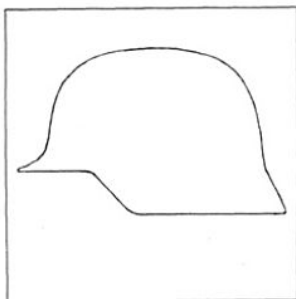
Sd Kfz 251 half-track vehicle from the élite 'Grossdeutschland' Panzer - grenadier - division somewhere in Russia, October 1943. Note the white steel-helmet divisional emblem with the tactical emblem adjacent. Vehicle is sand yellow with brown 'mottle' camouflage (Euro-Foto).

The end of the war in Europe in the spring of 1945 saw this élite formation as part of IX Army Corps—'Army Corps East Prussia'.

Emblem : An all white German steel helmet of 1935 pattern
Alternative emblem : An all white German steel helmet of 1935 pattern but with the addition of a section of tank track placed below, also in white.

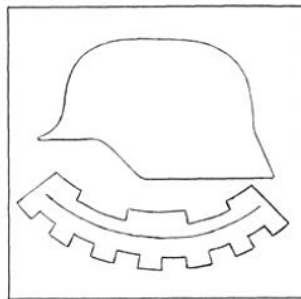
Fig 106, 107

106



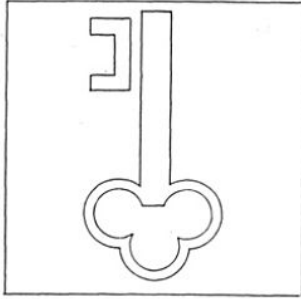
Panzer-grenadier-Division

107



'Grossdeutschland'

108



10. Panzer-Grenadier-Div.

FÜHRER-BEGLEIT-BATAILLON FÜHRER-GRENADIER-BATAILLON "BRANDENBURG"-PANZER-GRENADIER-DIVISION

In addition to the all white German Steel Helmet emblem used by the 'Grossdeutschland' Panzer-Grenadier-Division the Führer-Begleit-Bataillon (Führer-Escort-Bataillon) used a solid yellow steel helmet emblem, the Führer-Grenadier-Bataillon a solid blue helmet emblem and the 'Brandenburg' Panzer-Grenadier-Division a white steel helmet bearing a red 'Brandenburg' eagle.

Fig 46, Fig 61, Cover centre

All three independent units originated from, and were extensions of the Panzer-Grenadier-Division 'Grossdeutschland'.

3.PANZERGRENADIER-DIVISION

Composition : 103.Panzer-Bataillon
8.Panzergrenadier-Regiment
29.Panzergrenadier-Regiment
103.Panzer-Aufklärungs-Abteilung
3.Artillerie-Regiment (mot)
3.Panzerjäger-Abteilung (mot)
3.Pionier-Abteilung (mot)
3.Nachrichten-Abteilung (mot)

Home station : Frankfurt/Oder, Wehrkreis III.

History : This Division started life as the 3.Infanterie-Division, but it took part in the 1939 Polish campaign as the 3.Infanterie-Division (motorized) under the control of II Army Corps forming part of Heeresgruppe Nord, commanded by von Bock.

The Division served in France in 1940 and was transferred to Russia in 1941. In June of that year the Division commanded by General Jahn formed part of General Reinhardt's XXXXI Army Corps (motorized) from Heeresgruppe Nord.

By June 1942 the 3.Infanterie-Division (mot) became part of the XIV Panzer Corps 'von Wietersheim' from the 4th Panzer Army 'Hoth' under the control of Heeresgruppe Süd.

By December 1942 the Division, now classified a 'Panzergrenadier-Division' was part of the German 6th Army encircled at Stalingrad, and by January 1943, when the last resistance to the Russians ceased the Division commanded by General Schlöner and forming part of XIV Panzer Corps 'Hube' of Feldmarschall Paulus's 6th Army no longer existed.

However, the Division was reformed in Italy in 1943 from the bulk of 386.Panzergrenadier-Division. By September of that year it took part in the German opposition to the Allied landings at Salerno. October 1943 saw the Division, now commanded by Generalleutnant Fritz Hubert Graser, serving at Cassino in the south Elia area on the Bernhard Line as part of Generaloberst von Vietinghoff-Scheel's 10th Army.

The 3.Panzergrenadier-Division, now commanded by General Denkart was earmarked for the German Ardennes offensive in the winter of 1944 and when the attack took place in December of that year the Division was held as OKW Reserve.

Emblem : A solid yellow emblem, somewhat like the Free French 'Cross of Lorraine' except that the German Divisional emblem had two equal length 'horizontal' arms which were tilted at an angle from bottom left to top right across the upright. Fig 47

10.PANZERGRENADIER-DIVISION

Composition : 110.Panzer-Bataillon
20.Panzergrenadier-Regiment
41.Panzergrenadier-Regiment
110.Panzer-Aufklärungs-Abteilung
10.Artillerie-Regiment (mot)
10.Panzerjäger-Abteilung (mot)
10.Pionier-Abteilung (mot)
10.Nachrichten-Abteilung (mot)

Home station : Regensburg, Wehrkreis XIII.

History : Originally designated as the 10.Infanterie-Division (mot) this formation took part in the German invasion of Poland in September 1939 when it formed part of XIII Army Corps from Heeresgruppe Süd.

It was transferred to the West where it was employed in the 1940 French campaign and in the spring of 1941 was moved once again, this time East in preparation for the German attack on Russia. In June 1941 this motorized Infantry Division under the command of General von Loper formed part of XXVI Army Corps (mot) 'von Vietinghof' from Heeresgruppe Mitte. By June 1942 it had been re-assigned to form part of XXXXIII Panzer Corps, from the 4th Army also part of Heeresgruppe Mitte.

Towards the end of 1942 this Infantry Division (mot) was retitled as the 10.Panzer Grenadier-Division. As a Panzer Grenadier-Division it took part in the 'Zitadelle' fighting in June 1943 when under the command of Generalleutnant August Schmidt it went to form part of XXXXI Panzer Corps 'Harp'.

Still fighting desperately on the Eastern Front by the early spring of 1945 this Division had been reduced to a battle-group strength with only its 20.Panzer Grenadier-Regiment still operational. By April 1945 the remnants under the command of General Kossmann went to form part of the XXIV Panzer Corps 'Hartmann' from 1st Panzer Army under the control of Heeresgruppe Mitte.

Emblem : A large yellow capital letter 'F'. This emblem was in use up to 1943. **Fig 48**

Alternative emblem : After 1943 the Division used a white key as its emblem. **Fig 108**

20.PANZERGRENAДИER-DIVISION

Composition : 120.Panzer-Bataillon
90.Panzer Grenadier-Regiment
76.Panzer Grenadier-Regiment
20.Artillerie-Regiment (mot)
120.Panzer-Aufklärungs-Abteilung
20.Panzerjäger-Abteilung
20.Panzer-Pionier-Abteilung
20.Panzer-Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Hamburg, Wehrkreis X.

History : As the 20.Infanterie-Division (mot) this formation was earmarked as part of Guderian's XVI Army Corps for the attack on Prague, Czechoslovakia, in 1938. It was used in the march into Poland in September 1939 and was then commanded by General Wiktonn and formed part of Guderian's XIX Army Corps (mot) from von Bock's Heeresgruppe Nord.

Transferred to the West in 1940 it took part in the French campaign, still as a Motorised Infantry Division and still commanded by General Wiktonn when it formed part of XIV Army Corps (mot) 'von Wietersheim'.

In the spring of 1941 the Division, now commanded by Generalmajor Zorn, took part in Operation Barbarossa. It came under the command of LVII Army Corps (mot) 'Kuntzen' from Heeresgruppe Mitte. In July



A staff car of 20. Panzer-Grenadier-Division gets a tow somewhere on the Eastern Front, June 1943. It carries two divisional emblems plus a command pennant. Registration plate has been painted out by wartime censors.

1941 it crossed the Dvina river on the central front and was engaged in the fighting for Smolensk and took part in the subsequent capture of this town.

In the autumn of 1942 the 20. Infanterie-Division (motorized) was reclassified as a Panzergrenadier-Division.

In March 1944, commanded by General Jauer, the Division formed part of the XXIV Panzer Corps 'Nehring' which was part of the 1st Panzer Army 'Hube'.

The winter of 1944 found the German Forces in the East being beaten back towards the frontiers of the German Reich. Command of the Division had passed to Generalmajor Scholz and what remained of this North German Division came under the control of General Weidling's LVI Panzer Corps from General Raus's 3rd Panzer Army.

In March 1945 the survivors were ordered back to defend Berlin. General Scholtz committed suicide just before the move and by April they were situated on the Seelow Heights region east of Berlin. Here the remnants of this badly mauled formation were engaged in the last days of the war in holding off the overwhelming Russian assaults on the German capital.

Emblem : A yellow stylized anchor.

Fig 55

Alternative

emblem : A side of a white dice cube showing 5 black spots.

Fig 109

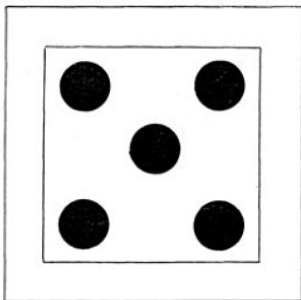
22.(LUFTLANDE) PANZERGRENADIER-DIVISION

Composition : 212. Panzer-Bataillon
 16. Panzergrenadier-Regiment
 65. Panzergrenadier-Regiment
 22. Artillerie-Regiment (mot)
 122. Panzer-Aufklärungs-Abteilung
 22. Panzerjäger-Abteilung
 22. Panzerpionier-Abteilung
 22. Panzernachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Oldenburg, Wehrkreis X.



General Kreipe, Commanding Officer of the 22(Luftlande) Panzer - Grenadier - Division station on Crete. This photo was taken on his arrival in a British POW camp after his abduction from the Island of Crete (IWM-E28484).



20. Panzer-Grenadier-Div.

History : Stationed on the Westwall in 1939 as garrison troops this Infanterie-Division was employed in 1940 as Glider-borne troops taking part in the German attack on the Belgium fortifications at Eben-Emal.

In June 1941 the 22. Infanterie-Division (mot) commanded by General Graf Sponeck formed part of the 11th Army-Reserve from Heeresgruppe Süd serving in the Crimea.

By July 1942 command of the Division had passed to General Wolff and it now formed part of LIV Army Corps 'Hansen' also from Heeresgruppe Süd.

Towards the end of 1942 this Division to commemorate their victorious participation in the French campaign as Airborne Troops was honoured with the title '22.(Luftlande) Panzergrenadier-Division'. It was withdrawn from the Eastern Front and transferred to Crete. Under the command of General Kreipe—who was abducted by a British raiding party assisted by Crete partisans on April 13, 1944 and succeeded by Generalleutnant Friedrich Wilhelm Müller—the Division remained on Crete until the end of the war.

Emblem : A red and white striped and chequered design on a shield. This emblem was based on the colours of the German State flag of Bremen.

60. PANZERGRENADIER-DIVISION 'FELDHERRNHALLE'

Composition : 160. Panzer-Bataillon 'Feldherrnhalle'
120. Füsilier-Regiment 'Feldherrnhalle'
271. Panzergrenadier-Regiment 'Feldherrnhalle'
160. Artillerie-Regiment (mot)
160. Panzer-Aufklärungs-Abteilung
160. Panzerjäger-Abteilung
160. Pionier-Abteilung
160. Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Danzig, Wehrkreis XX.

History : Originally formed as the 60. Infanterie-Division which included troops of the 'Heimwehr Danzig' and the SA Brigade 'Eberhardt' (German troops were smuggled into Danzig before the outbreak of war to help form this Brigade). This Division took part in the fighting for the Free City of Danzig, the Westerplatte and the surrounding areas. It was in action in Russia by June 1941 as a Motorised Infantry Division, under the command of General Arenstorff when it formed part of OKH Reserve from Heeresgruppe Süd.

By July 1942 command of the Division had passed to Generalleutnant

Otto Kohlermann and it now formed part of von Mackensen's III Panzer Corps also from Heeresgruppe Süd. By the winter of 1942 this Division was encircled and trapped by the Russians at Stalingrad. It was finally destroyed in January 1943 when, under the command of its old CO, General Arenstorff it went to form part of XIV Panzer Corps 'Hube'.

In the spring of 1943 a new division was formed in France to replace the one destroyed in Russia. The 271. Infanterie-Regiment from the 93. Infanterie-Division was exchanged for the Division's old 92. Infanterie-Regiment (mot) when this unit was set up as an independent regiment. This 'new division' because it was formed around the 271. Infanterie-Regiment 'Feldherrnhalle' which in the main consisted of troops who had been members of the SA (Sturmabteilung) was given the honorary title of '60. Panzergrenadier-Division "Feldherrnhalle" '.

The 'new' Division was transferred to the East and continued on active service in Central Russia. By April 1945 the Division, commanded by General Pape formed part of General Kleeman's Panzer Corps 'Feldherrnhalle' from Heeresgruppe Süd.

Emblem : Two yellow crosses, arms of equal length, one cross directly above the other. Fig 56

Alternative emblem : These two yellow crosses were sometimes shown on a white shield. Fig 57

The yellow crosses were adapted from the coat-of-arms of the Free City of Danzig.

90. PANZERGRENAДИER-DIVISION

Composition : 190. Panzer-Bataillon
155. Panzergrenadier-Regiment
200. Panzergrenadier-Regiment
361. Panzergrenadier-Regiment
190. Artillerie-Regiment (mot)
190. Panzer-Aufklärungs-Abteilung
190. Panzerjäger-Abteilung
190. Pionier-Abteilung
190. Nachrichten-Abteilung
242. Sturmgeschütze-Abteilung

Home station : Wehrkreis III.

History : Originally formed as 'Afrika Division z.b.V.' ('Africa Division for special purposes') from independent units in Africa this Division was reorganized and renamed '90. Leicht Division' (90th Light Division) in March 1941 and renamed '90. Leicht Afrika' shortly afterwards. This Division was subsequently destroyed in Tunis.

The commanding officers of the 90. Leicht-Division in North Africa were Generals Summermann, Veith, Kleemann, Lungershausen and Graf Sponeck. It is interesting to note that the 361. Infanterie-Regiment from the 90. Leicht-Division was formed from Germans who had served in the French Foreign Legion.

In late 1943 survivors from the 90th Light had been evacuated to Sardinia where they, along with 'Division-Sardinien'—a German Division consisting of miscellaneous units stationed on the Mediterranean island of Sardinia—were used to establish a new formation with the title '90. Panzergrenadier-Division'. It was commanded by Generalleutnant



A destroyed Pz Kp'w IV tank from the 190.Panzer-battalion of the 90.Panzergrenadier-Division is inspected by an Allied soldier. Italy, 1944. Note the 'Map of Sardinia' Divisional emblem (IWM-NA10435).

Carl Hans Lungerhausen and after its formation it was sent to Corsica and then on to Italy.

At the time of the Nettuno Landings and the Anzio bridgehead fighting, the 90.Panzergrenadier-Division formed part of the Heeresgruppe Reserve positioned behind the Cassino Front.

At the time of the second battle of Cassino in January 1944 command of the Division passed to General Baade, a veteran of North Africa fame who was a holder of the Knight's Cross with Oak-leaves. General Baade continued as Divisional commander right up to May 1945 when tragically he was severely injured in a bombing raid whilst on his way to his estate in Germany and died on the very last day of the war.

Emblem: The emblem chosen by the 90.Panzergrenadier-Division showed a bayonet of varying colours, according to branch of service, laid across a white map of Sardinia. **Fig 81**

This emblem was chosen to commemorate the place where the Division was re-formed after its destruction in Tunis.

1.PANZER-DIVISION

Composition :

- 1.Panzer-Regiment*
- 1.Panzergrenadier-Regiment*
- 113.Panzergrenadier-Regiment*
- 1.Panzer-Aufklärungs-Abteilung*
- 37.Panzerjäger-Abteilung*
- 73.Panzer-Artillerie-Regiment*
- 37.Panzer-Pionier-Abteilung*
- 37.Panzer-Nachrichten-Abteilung*
- 299.Heeresflak-Abteilung*

Home station : *Weimar, Wehrkreis IX.*



Sd Kfz 251 armoured half-track vehicle forges across a river somewhere in the East, June 1941. Note the 'white oakleaf' emblem of 1. Panzer-Division (IV/M).

History : Formed on October 15, 1935 at Weimar and commanded by General Frieherr von Weichs, by 1937 the Division was commanded by Generalmajor Rudolf Schmidt. In 1938 the 1. Panzer-Division was earmarked as part of Guderian's XVI Army Corps for the proposed attack on Prague.

At the time of the Polish campaign of September-October 1939 the Division, commanding officer now General Reinhardt, was part of XVI Army Corps under General Hoepner, which in turn was part of Generaloberst von Reichenau's 10th Army under the direct control of von Rundstedt's Heeresgruppe Süd. The Division took part in the German invasion of Poland when it attacked from Schleisen into Poland east of Lodz towards Warsaw.

By 1940 the command of the Division had passed to General Kirchner and at the time of the French campaign in October 1940 the 1. Panzer-Division formed part of Guderian's XIX Panzer Corps, under the joint control of von Kleist's Panzer Army and General List's Army Command. The Division attacked west from Germany across Luxembourg and southern Belgium into France right up to Dunkirk.

By the summer of 1941 the Division was serving on the Russian Front still under the command of General Kirchner and now formed part of General Reinhardt's XXXXI (mot) Corps which in turn was part of General Emil Leeb's Heeresgruppe Nord.

In the spring of 1943 the Division was withdrawn rapidly from the Russian front and moved to Greece where it was stationed for rest and refitting before being flung back during the summer of 1943 into the fighting on the Eastern Front. During November and December 1943 under the command of Generalleutnant Eugen Walther Kruger the Division was engaged in the Kiev Salient fighting as part of the XXXXVIII Panzer Corps.

By March 1944 command of the Division had changed once more to General Marcks and the Division was now part of III Panzer Corps 'Breith' under the control of 1st Panzer Army 'Hube' fighting in the north Ukraine.

By April 1945 this once proud Panzer Division had been reduced due to heavy losses in troops and vehicles to Kampfgruppe (battle-group) strength. It was part of the 4.SS Panzer Corps 'Gille' of Army Oberkommand 6 'Fretter-Pico' part of Heeresgruppe Süd.

Emblem : This Division had three emblems in use at varying times. A single yellow 'X' was in use in 1940. **Fig 58**

An inverted yellow letter 'Y' was in use from 1941 to 1945, and an emblem also in use from 1940 to 1945 showed a single upright white oak-leaf. **Fig 59, Fig 27**

3.PANZER-DIVISION

Composition : 6.Panzer-Regiment
3.Panzer Grenadier-Regiment
394.Panzer Grenadier-Regiment
75.Panzer-Artillerie-Regiment
3.Panzer-Aufklärungs-Abteilung
39.Panzerjäger-Abteilung
39.Panzer-Pionier-Abteilung
39.Panzer-Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Berlin, Wehrkreis III.

History : Formed in Berlin on October 15, 1935 and under the command of General Fessman this Division took part in the Austrian Anschluss and later the German invasion of Poland.

During the 1939 Polish campaign the Division was commanded by General Frhr Geyr von Schweppenberg and was part of Guderian's XIX Army Corps which was part of von Kluge's 4th Army from von Bock's Heeresgruppe Nord. The Division, along with the 2.Motorized Infantry Division and the 20.Infantry Division (mot), attacked from Pommern into Poland to Thorn, then moved on to Warsaw.

In the spring of 1940 command of this Division passed to General Stumpf and at the time of the German attack on France the Division formed part of General Hoepner's XVI (mot) Army Corps under von Reichenau's 6th Army, part of General von Bock's Heeresgruppe 'B'. This Panzer Division saw service in the 1940 French/Low Countries campaign in their attack across the Albert Canal and south of Brussels.

Transferred to Russia in the summer of 1941 and commanded by Generalleutnant Model, the 3.Panzer-Division formed part of General Geyr von Schweppenberg's XXIV (mot) Army Corps, which was part of Guderian's 2nd Panzer Army from von Bock's Heeresgruppe Mitte. The Division took part in the Bialystok-Minsk Pocket battle and in June and July 1941 in the Dnieper River crossing.

By July 1942 the Division was commanded by General Breith and it went to form part of the German 6th Army under Paulus part of XXXX Panzer Corps 'Geyr von Schweppenberg'.

The 'Zitadelle' campaign of July 1943 saw yet another change of Divisional Commander this time General Westhoven. The Division was now part of the XXXXVIII Panzer Corps commanded by General von Knobendorf which in turn formed part of Hoth's 4th Panzer Army coming under the control of von Manstein's Heeresgruppe Süd.

In February 1944 the Division was fighting on the Dnieper Bend in the Ukraine and later in the year it was moved west to France where in December 1944, at the time of the German Ardennes Offensive, and



Sd Kfz 250/3 half-track from the 3.Panzer-Division on the Kuban Steppes. Note the addition of the traditional 'Berlin Bear' shield as well as the official panzer emblem for this division (Euro-Foto).

under the command of General Denkert it formed part of the OKW Reserve Westfront.

By April 1945 this Panzer Division had been reduced to the status of a 'Kampfgruppe' (Battle-group) and commanded by General Soth it went to form part of the 4.SS Panzer Corps 'Gille' from the German 6th Army 'Fretter-Pico'.

Emblem: This Panzer Division used two Divisional emblems at different times. Up to the year 1940 it bore a yellow runic emblem, a yr-rune within a kreis (circle). Fig 60

In 1941 the emblem was changed to show an inverted letter 'Y' with two small digits all in yellow. This emblem was in use for the rest of the war. Fig 64

In addition to this last emblem this Division adopted the practice of displaying a white shield with the black Berlin Bear emblem alongside the 1941-45 emblem. Because of this additional device recalling the fact that the Division had been formed in Berlin this Panzer Division was often referred to as the 'Bear Division'—the 'Baren Division'. Fig 83

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6.PANZER-DIVISION

Composition : 11.Panzer-Regiment
4.Panzergrenadier-Regiment
114.Panzergrenadier-Regiment
76.Panzer-Artillerie-Regiment
6.Panzer-Aufklärungs-Abteilung
41.Panzerjäger-Abteilung
57.Panzer-Pionier-Abteilung
62.Panzer-Nachrichten-Abteilung
298.Heeresflak-Abteilung

Home station : Wuppertal, Wehrkreis VI.

History : Originally formed as the 1.Light Division this formation was converted in the winter of 1939-40 to become the 6.Panzer-Division. This new Panzer Division saw service in France during the 1940 French campaign under the command of General Kempff when it formed part of General Reinhardt's XXXXI (mot) Army Corps which formed part of General List's Army and General von Kleist's Panzer Army, all of which came under the control of von Rundstedt's Heeresgruppe 'A'.

The Division was stationed in the West until the spring of 1941 when after having been re-equipped and brought up to strength it was moved East and took part in 'Operation Barbarossa'. Commanded by General Landgraf the Division formed part of General Reinhardt's XXXXI (mot) Army Corps from the 4th Panzer Army 'Hoepner' under the control of General von Leeb's Heeresgruppe Nord.

In December 1942 the Division now under the command of General Raus was on Reserve as part of General Hoth's relieving force for Stalingrad, part of General Kirchner's LVII Panzer Corps. After many weeks of bitter and desperate fighting trying to reach Stalingrad and break the iron ring of Russian forces encircling the doomed 6th Army they were eventually stopped at Bolwassiljewka unable to penetrate any further.

On February 2nd 1943 the very last Germans holding out in the pulverised city of Stalingrad were finally overwhelmed and the 6th Army ceased to exist. Out of a total of 330,000 troops encircled since November 1942, 200,000 German and Rumanian troops of all ranks had been killed between November 1942 and February 2nd, 1943. 24 Generals, including a Field-Marshal—von Paulus—had been captured in addition to 2,500 other officers and 91,000 troops being taken prisoner. 22 German Divisions were completely destroyed with a loss of 1,550 tanks, 480 armoured-cars, 8,000 guns and mortars, 61,000 trucks, 235 munition dumps and vast quantities of other equipment. The German Luftwaffe lost in excess of 750 planes over Stalingrad.

After its failure to reach Stalingrad this Division was withdrawn briefly from the Russian Front during the spring of 1943 and moved back to France for rest and refitting. It was transferred again to Russia where the Division was engaged in the 'Zitadelle' fighting during the summer months of 1943. The Division was now commanded by General von Hunsdorf and it was part of III Panzer Corps 'Breith' from General Kempff's Army under the control of von Manstein's Heeresgruppe Süd.

By March 1944 General Denkert had taken over as Divisional Commander and the formation went to make up part of LIX Panzer

Corps commanded by General von d.Chevalerie being part of 1st Panzer Army 'Hube'.

In April 1945 still serving on the Eastern Front the Division formed part of the 2.SS Panzer Corps 'Bittrich' from 6th Panzer Army 'Dietrich'. Its last Divisional Commander was General von Walldenfels.

Emblem : In common with other Panzer formations formed before 1941 this Division had two emblems in use at different times.

Up to the year 1940 the emblem being used by the 6.Panzer-Division was an inverted yellow letter 'Y' with two solid yellow dots positioned at the base of the 'Y' to the right. **Fig 65**

From 1941 to 1945 the emblem was changed to show two yellow crosses positioned side by side. **Fig 66**

11.PANZER-DIVISION

Composition : 15.Panzer-Regiment
110.Panzer Grenadier-Regiment
111.Panzer Grenadier-Regiment
119.Panzer-Artillerie-Regiment
11.Panzer-Aufklärungs-Abteilung
61.Panzerjäger-Abteilung
209.Panzer-Pionier-Abteilung
341.Panzer-Nachrichten-Abteilung
277.Heeresflak-Abteilung

Home station : Gorlitz, Wehrkreis VIII.

History : The origin of this Panzer Division goes back to the winter of 1940 when it was formed in France from the German 11.Schützen-Brigade. This Rifle Brigade had taken part in the French campaign and was converted into the 11.Panzer-Division.

In the spring of 1941 this new Panzer formation was moved east to the Balkans where in April of that year under the command of General Cruwell it went to form part of the XIV Army Corps (mot) under General von Wietersheim. Two months later in June 1941 the Division took part in the attack on Russia when it formed part of XXXXVIII Army Corps 'Kempf' from Heeresgruppe Süd.

A year later in July 1942 command of the Division had been given to General Scheller and it was now part of the XXIV Panzer Corps 'Wandel' from Heeresgruppe Süd. By December 1942 it was engaged in the fighting on the Chir River and commanded by General Balck it formed part of XXXXVIII Panzer Corps 'Heim'.

In July 1943 the Division took part in the massive tank battles in the Kursk Salient—'Operation Zittadelle' when, under yet another commander General Mickl und Balek, it went to make up part of the XXXXVIII Panzer Corps now commanded by General von Knobelsdorff.

In March 1944 with yet another change of Divisional Commander now General von Wietersheim it was part of III Panzer Corps 'Breith' which formed part of the 1st Panzer Army 'Hube'. The Division was withdrawn from the Eastern Front in the spring of 1944 and moved back to France where it was stationed in the Bordeaux area. In May 1944 it absorbed the 273.Reserve Panzer-Division and in June was engaged in the battles following the Allied landings at Normandy. At this time, still commanded by General von Wietersheim it came under the control of LVIII Panzer Corps 'Kruger'.



LEFT: 11.Panzer-Division, the 'Ghost-Division'. Somewhere on the Russian Front this crew member takes time out for rest and relaxation. The PzKpfw IV displays the divisional sign on both the hull and stowage box.



ABOVE, RIGHT: Another close-up of the 'Ghost' emblem. It is interesting to note that this example has been stencilled in the opposite direction to the emblems shown above.

The Division was used in the Ardennes Offensive with its complement of tanks reduced to 69 and it continued in action in the West right up to the end of the war.

Emblem: The emblem used by the 11.Panzer Division was a stenciled animated pictorial representation of a white ghost with white shroud and headdress blowing in the wind and a sword clenched in its fist raised above its skull-like face. At the heels of this ghostly figure appears a stencilled version of a tank. Because of this emblem this formation was known and referred to as the 'Gespanster-Division'—the 'Ghost-Division'.

Fig 110

Alternative emblem: An emblem known to have been used by this Division from 1941 to 1945 in addition to the 'ghost' emblem was a yellow circle with a single yellow upright line running from top to bottom inside the circle.

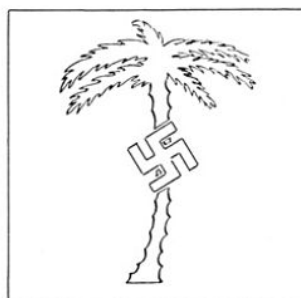
Fig 70

110



11.Panzer-Division

111



Afrika Korps/21 Panzer-Div.

16.PANZER-DIVISION

Composition : 2.Panzer-Regiment
64.Panzergranadier-Regiment
79.Panzergranadier-Regiment
16.Panzer-Artillerie-Regiment
16.Panzer-Aufklärungs-Abteilung
16.Panzerjäger-Abteilung
16.Panzer-Pionier-Abteilung
16.Panzer-Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Münster, Wehrkreis VI.

History : Formed as the 16.Infanterie-Division, this formation was converted towards the end of the summer of 1940 to a 'Panzer-Division'. It was then sent to the Balkans where it served until June 1941 when it was moved east to the Russian Front. At this time the Division was commanded by General Hube and it formed part of General Kleist's 1 Panzer Group from Heeresgruppe Süd.

By July 1942, commanded by General von Angern, it was part of von Mackensen's III Panzer Corps also from Heeresgruppe Süd. However, in November 1942 when it formed part of General Hube's XIV Panzer Corps, it was trapped in the Stalingrad Pocket and finally surrendered to the Russians on January 13, 1943.

A new Panzer Division was formed in France in the Spring of 1943 and designated 16.Panzer-Division. It was sent to Italy in the summer of 1943 where it served as part of LXXVI Panzer Corps. It was commanded at this time by General Sieckenius.

In the winter of 1943 it was transferred once again, this time back to the Eastern Front, where it continued in active service right up to the end of the war. In March 1944 the Division, now commanded by General Back, went to form part of III Panzer Corps 'Breith', part of 1st Panzer Army 'Hube'.

By April 1945 the Division, once more under a new divisional general, Generalmajor Dietrich von Muller, commander since the summer of 1944, formed part of LIX Army Corps from 1st Panzer Army 'Nehring'.

Emblem : Before the destruction of this Division at Stalingrad in January 1943 the emblem used was a yellow runic sign — a large letter 'Y' with a horizontal bar across the bottom stroke of the letter.

After Stalingrad this emblem appeared on a yellow edged black shield.

Fig 71, 72

21.PANZER-DIVISION

Composition : 5.Panzer-Regiment
125.Panzergranadier-Regiment
192.Panzergranadier-Regiment
155.Panzer-Artillerie-Regiment
21.Panzer-Aufklärungs-Abteilung
39.Panzerjäger-Abteilung
220.Panzer-pionier-Abteilung
200.Panzer-Nachrichten-Abteilung
305.Heeresflak-Abteilung

Home station : Berlin, Wehrkreis III.

History : Formed originally as the 5.Light-Division in January



A captured Sd Kfz 251 half-track displaying on the front left wing two clear examples of the 21.Panzer-Division 'D' emblem and the Afrika Korps Palm Tree sign. These latter are also carried on the bonnet sides (IWM).

1941 after the French campaign from units of the 3.Panzer-Division, it was sent to North Africa three months later where in late October 1941 it was renamed 21.Panzer-Division.

Its first Divisional Commander in North Africa was Generalmajor von Ravenstein, who was captured on November 29, 1941, and was succeeded by Generalmajor von Bismarck. Other divisional commanding officers of the 21.Panzer-Division in North Africa were Generals von Randow, Hilderbrandt and von Hülsen. In May 1943 the Division was destroyed in Tunis.

A new 21.Panzer-Division was formed in Normandy in the spring of 1944. It had a complement of 150 tanks, 60 assault and self-propelled guns and 300 armoured personnel carriers, and was under the command of Generalleutnant Feuchtinger. It was heavily engaged in the Caen area during the Normandy fighting of June 1944 when it formed part of LVIII Army Corps 'Kruger'.

In the last remaining months of the war this Division was disengaged from the Western Front and rushed east in an attempt to stem the Russian advance on Germany.

In April 1945, commanded by General Marcks, it formed part of XXXXVIII Panzer Corps from the OKH Reserve under the control of Heeresgruppe Mitte.

Emblem : The sign allotted to this Panzer Division was an emblem in yellow looking rather like a rounded letter 'D' but with the addition of a line across the middle of the letter. **Fig 76**

Throughout its service in North Africa the 21.Panzer-Division used an extra emblem—the 'Afrika Korps' sign—displayed in conjunction with its official divisional sign. This showed a white palm tree which had a 'mobile' swastika positioned across the centre of the palm tree trunk.* **Fig 111**

*The Afrika Korps sign was also carried on the vehicles of other units within this famous fighting formation.



Sd Kfz 251 half-track escorted by motor-cycles moves forward on the Russian Front. Note the 'Eiffel Tower' emblem used together with the official 23.Panzer-Division 'arrow' emblem.

23.PANZER-DIVISION

Composition : 201.Panzer-Regiment
 126.Panzergranadier-Regiment
 128.Panzergranadier-Regiment
 128.Panzer-Artillerie-Regiment
 23.Panzer-Aufklärungs-Abteilung
 128.Panzerjäger-Abteilung
 128.Panzer-Pionier-Abteilung
 128.Panzer-Nachrichten-Abteilung
 278.Heeresflak-Abteilung

Home station : Wehrkreis V.

History : Formed in France in October 1941 the 23.Panzer-Division was moved to Russia in the early autumn of 1942 after having been stationed in France for almost a year carrying out occupational duties. On its arrival at the front, the Division, commanded by General Count von Boineburg-Lengsfeld, was flung into the attempt to relieve the encircled 6th Army at Stalingrad. The Division was very short of equipment and the relief effort failed. The 23.Panzer-Division, along with the 17.Panzer-Division, in order not to be drawn into the 'cauldron' were forced to fight their way westwards back from Stalingrad to the Don.

In July 1943 the Division, now commanded by General Mack, formed part of General Geyr von Schweppenberg's XXXX Panzer Corps from Heeresgruppe Süd, and by April 1945 it went to form part of the German 1.Cavalry Corps 'Harteneck' from the 2nd Panzer Army. The 23rd's last divisional commander was General von Radowitz.

Emblem : This Division used from 1941 to 1945 a yellow arrow emblem with its point set at 2 o'clock and with a single bar at right angles across the tail of the arrow.

Fig 77

In addition to this 'arrow' emblem the Panzer Division, to commemorate the fact that they had been raised and had served in France, displayed a white representation of the Eiffel Tower. This 'tower' emblem was often used together with the 'arrow' sign.

Fig 112

24.PANZER-DIVISION

Composition : 24.Panzer-Regiment
21.Panzer Grenadier-Regiment
26.Panzer Grenadier-Regiment
89.Panzer-Artillerie-Regiment
24.Panzer-Aufklärungs-Abteilung
40.Panzerjäger-Abteilung
40.Panzer-Pionier-Abteilung
86.Panzer-Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Wehrkreis I.

History : In France in January 1942 the German 1.Kavallerie-Division was converted into the 24.Panzer-Division. This was the only cavalry division in the Wehrmacht to be re-equipped as a panzer division. The operational history of the 1.Kavallerie-Division goes back to the time of the 1939 Polish campaign when this unit, as a Cavalry Brigade, together with Panzer-Verband Ost Preussen, attacked south into Poland from East Prussia around the Lönz area. This attack continued down to Brest-Litowsk, where the German forces met up with their Russian 'allies'. At this time the Cavalry Brigade was under the command of General Feldt and it formed part of Army Corps 'Wodrig' from von Kuchler's 3rd Army under the control of General von Bock's Heeresgruppe Nord.

By the Spring of 1940 the Cavalry Brigade had been raised to divisional strength and in May of 1940 the 1.Kavallerie-Division took part in the attack west from Germany into Holland and on to Rotterdam. At this time the Division went to form part of XXXIX (mot) Army Corps 'Schmidt' from von Kuchler's 18th Army under the control of von Bock's Heeresgruppe 'B'.

Commanded by General Feldt the Division was moved to the East and in June 1941 took part in the German invasion of Russia. It was engaged in the crossing of the Dnieper River and the attack on and capture of Smolensk. At this time it formed part of XXIV Army Corps (mot) 'Geyr von Schweppenburg' from Heeresgruppe Mitte.

It continued fighting in Russia until the Winter of 1941, when the Cavalry Division was withdrawn from the Eastern Front and moved back to France, where in January 1942 it was converted into a Panzer-Division and subsequently sent back to Russia.

By November 1942 command of this Division had passed to General von Lenski and it formed part of XIV Panzer Corps 'Hube', part of the German 6th Army fighting in Stalingrad. In January 1943, having been encircled in the Stalingrad Pocket and after many weeks of desperate fighting, this Panzer Division, along with all the other Axis forces, was finally overwhelmed and destroyed.



Vehicles from the 1st Cavalry Division (jumping horse emblem) move past members of the RAD (Reichsarbeitsdienst—the German Labour Service) in Russia, Sept 1942 (Euro-Foto).

A new Panzer-Division was formed, again in France in the early Spring of 1943, and it was sent first to North Italy for a brief period in the late Spring of 1943 and then moved to the Russian Front, where at the end of July 1943 it took part in 'Operation Zitadelle'. At that time the Division was commanded by General-major von Edelsheim and it formed part of General Lemelsen's XXXXVII Panzer Corps which in turn was part of Model's 9th Army, coming under the control of von Kluge's Heeresgruppe Mitte.

The Division continued to serve on the Eastern Front right up to the end of the war and in April 1945 its last commanding officer was General von Nostitz, when the formation went to make up part of Army Corps 'East Prussia'.

Emblem : Both the 1.Kavallerie-Division and the 24.Panzer-Division used the same Divisional emblem. A gold-yellow horse and rider leaping over a fence all within a near complete gold-yellow circle.

This emblem originated before the war with General Baade (later to become in January 1944 commander of the 90.Panzer Grenadier-Division) and was used by Cavalry Regiment 3. It was retained as an emblem when the Cavalry troops became the 24.Panzer-Division during the Winter of 1941-42.

Fig 78

Alternative emblem : Sometimes used in place of the 'horse and rider' emblem was a much simplified version all in gold yellow.

Fig 82

25.PANZER-DIVISION

Composition : 9.Panzer-Regiment
146.Panzer Grenadier-Regiment
147.Panzer Grenadier-Regiment
91.Panzer-Artillerie-Regiment
25.Panzer-Aufklärungs-Abteilung
87.Panzerjäger-Abteilung
87.Panzer-Pionier-Abteilung
87.Panzer-Nachrichten-Abteilung

Home station : Wehrkreis VI.

History : This Division was formed in Norway during 1942 but was below normal strength. Transferred to France in 1943 these deficiencies were remedied and the Division brought up to strength with a full complement of troops and vehicles.

In March 1943 General Tröger took over as Divisional Commander and the Division went to form part of General Nehring's XXIV Panzer Corps from 1st Panzer Army 'Hube'. The Division was moved East in October 1943 under the command of Generalleutnant Adolf Schell, where they were in action in Southern Russia from October 1943 to the end of the war.

Emblem : A red shield divided into two halves by a thick black bar. Top half of the shield displayed three yellow five-pointed stars, the bottom half a yellow crescent moon. **Fig 102**

116.PANZER-DIVISION

Composition : 16.Panzer-Regiment
60.Panzergranadier-Regiment
156.Panzergranadier-Regiment
146.Panzer-Artillerie-Regiment
116.Panzer-Aufklärungs-Abteilung
228.Panzerjäger-Abteilung
675.Panzer-Pionier-Abteilung
228.Panzer-Nachrichten-Abteilung
281.Heeresflak-Abteilung
936.Sturmgeschütz-Brigade

Home station : Wehrkreis VI.

History : Although this Panzer-Division was formed in France in the early Spring of 1944 from the 16.Panzergranadier-Division and the 179.Reserve-Panzer-Division its original forerunner was the 16.Infanterie-Division (mot).

This motorised Infantry Division was in operation in the Balkans during the early part of 1941 when, commanded by General Heinrici, it went to form part of XXXXVI Panzer Corps 'von Veitinghof'. In June 1941 the Division was switched to the Russian Front where it was part of III Panzer Corps 'von Mackensen' part of Heeresgruppe Süd.

On September 13, 1942 the 16.Infanterie-Division (mot) was ordered to cover a vast wilderness of 350 square miles stretching from south of Stalingrad to the Terek River. The reconnaissance units (Aufklärungs-Abteilung) from this Division reached within 20 miles of Astrakhan, the furthest point east any German unit had reached in Russia. Towards the end of 1942 this motorised Infantry Division was upgraded to a 'Panzergranadier-Division' and it continued in action in Southern Russia.

Early in 1944 the 116.Panzer-Division was formed from the amalgamation of the 16.Panzergranadier-Division and the 179.Reserve-Panzer-Division and by June 1944, under the command of General Graf Schwerin it formed part of General Kruger's LVIII Panzer Corps from von Geyr/Eberbach's Army Group which formed part of von Rundstedt's Oberbefehlshaber West. At the time of the Normandy Landings the Division was stationed just north of Paris.

Used during the German Ardennes Offensive of December 1944 the 116.Panzer-Division was commanded by General von Waldenburg and formed part of Kruger's LVIII Panzer Corps which came under the

RIGHT: Wreckage of a 116.-Panzer-Division staff-car which was destroyed by shellfire at a cross-roads near Mortain, France, 1944. Note the 'leaping greyhound' emblem on the left hand rear side of the car just above the artillery tactical emblem (IWM-EA33464).

OPPOSITE PAGE: A Pz Kpfw IV tank from the Panzer-Lehr-Division moves forward during the Battle for Normandy. The 'L' Divisional emblem can be clearly seen (Euro-Foto).



control of von Manteuffel's 5th Panzer Army, part of Army Group 'B' (Heeresgruppe 'B') commanded by General Model.

Emblem : A greyhound leaping over a strip of three bushes all inside an oval border. This division was sometimes referred to as the 'Windhund-Division' after its emblem.

Fig 103

130.PANZER-LEHR-DIVISION

Composition : 103.Panzer-Lehr-Regiment
 901.Panzer Grenadier-Lehr-Regiment
 902.Panzer Grenadier-Lehr-Regiment
 130.Panzer-Aufklärungs-Lehr-Abteilung
 130.Panzer-Artillerie-Lehr-Regiment
 130.Panzerjäger-Lehr-Abteilung
 130.Panzer-Pionier-Lehr-Bataillon
 13.Panzer-Nachrichten-Abteilung
 311.Heeresflak-Abteilung

Home station : Wehrkreis III.

History : Under the command of Generalleutnant Fritz Bayerlein this Division was formed during the winter of 1943-44 in France from Demonstration Units of Panzer Training Schools. It was specially equipped for an anti-invasion role and by June 1944 it was the most powerfully equipped Panzer-Division in the Wehrmacht, with 190 tanks, 40 assault guns and 612 half-tracked vehicles, double the normal complement.

At the time of the Allied landings in Normandy on June 6, 1944, the Division was stationed in France in the Le Mans area. It formed part of LVIII Panzer Corps 'Kruger' forming part of von Geyr/Eberbach Army Group from von Rundstedt's OBWest.

The Division suffered very heavy losses during the Normandy fighting. By June 25, 1944 its complement of tanks had been reduced to 66 and on July 23 only 50 tanks and Sturmgeschütz were left out of an original total of 230 Armoured Fighting Vehicles.

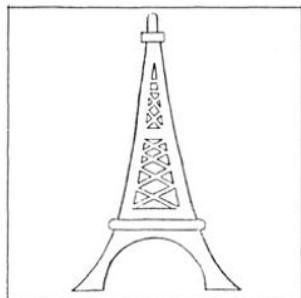
The Division was rebuilt by mid-November 1944 with a strengthening

of 72 new tanks and at the time of the German offensive in the Ardennes in December 1944 the Division was held as Army Reserve.

Emblem : A white letter 'L' in handwritten style, the 'L' standing for 'Lehr'. **Fig 113**

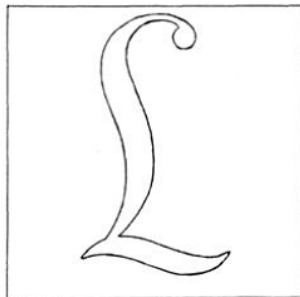
Alternative emblem : The same emblem but set inside a white outlined parallelogram. **Fig 114**

112



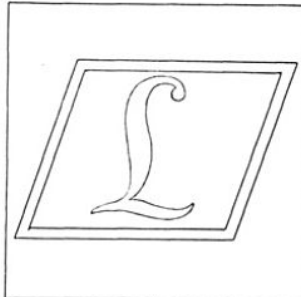
23. Panzer-Division

113



130. Panzer-Lehr-Division

114



Appendices

Appendix 1: Code names for German military operations, 1939-45

ACHSE	(Axis) Occupation of Italy, 1943.
ALARICH	(Alaric) Earlier version of 'Achse'.
ALPENVEILCHEN	(Alpine Violet) Intervention in Albania, 1941.
ANTON	Another code-name used for operation 'Atilla', 1942.
ATTILA	Occupation of 'un-occupied' France, 1940-1942.
AUGSBURG	Delay of offensive in the West, November, 1939.
BARBAROSSA	Attack on Russia, 1941.
BLAUFUCHS	(Blue Fox) Operation in Finland.
BLUCHER	Attack from the Crimea on the Caucasus by Heeresgruppe Süd — Army Group South, 1942.
BRAUNSCHWEIG	(Brunswick) Attack on Caucasus by Army Group South — Heeresgruppe Süd, 1942.
DANZIG	Proceed with offensive in the West, November 1939.
EDELWEISS	Attack on Baku, 1942.
ELBE	Earlier version of 'Augsburg'.
FELIX	Attack on Gibraltar, 1940-41.
FEUERZAUBER	(Fire Magic) Earlier version of 'Nordlicht'.
FISCHZEIHER	(Heron) Attack on Stalingrad, 1942.
FRITZ	Attack against Russia, later re-named 'Barbarossa'.
GELB	(Yellow) Attack in the West, 1939. Occupation of the Netherlands.
GRÜN	(Green) Attack on Czechoslovakia, 1939.
HARTMUT	Invasion of Denmark and Norway, 1940.
HIMMLER	Border incident, the attack on Gleiwitz Radio Station, Poland, 1939.
ILONA	Attack on Spain.
ISABELLA	Invasion and occupation of Portugal through Spain, an earlier version of 'Ilona', 1941.
JOLKA	Occupation of Switzerland.
KRIEMHILD	Kriemhild Movement. Retreat from Kuban Bridgehead.
LACHSFANG	(Salmon trap) Seizure of Murmansk Railway, 1942.
MARITA	Attack on Greece, 1941.

MERKUR	(Mercury) Seizure of Crete, 1941.
NORDLICHT	(Northern Light) Capture of Leningrad, 1942.
OLDENBURG	'Barbarossa'/'Oldenburg'.
OTTO	Invasion of Austria.
PROJEKT 25	Greece.
ROT	(Red) Operations in the West.
REINDEER	Operations in Finland.
SCHAMIL	Parachute attack on Maykop, 1942.
RHEIN	(Rhine) Earlier version of 'Danzig'.
SCHULUNG	Training for the Rhineland Occupation.
SEELÖWE	(Sea Lion) Invasion of England, 1940.
SILBERFUCHS	(Silver Fox) Operations in Finland.
SONNENBLUME	(Sunflower) Expedition to Tripoli, 1941.
TAIFUN	(Typhoon) Attack on Moscow, 1941.
TANNENBAUM	(Christmastree) Occupation of Switzerland.
WEISS	(White) Attack on Poland, 1939.
WESERÜBUNG	(Weser Exercise) Invasion of Denmark and Norway, 1940.
WESERÜBUNG NORD	(Weser Exercise North) Occupation of Norway.
WESERÜBUNG SÜD	(Weser Exercise South) Occupation of Denmark.
WIESENGRUND	(Meadowland) Seizure of Fisherman's Peninsula in the Arctic Ocean.
ZITADELLE	(Citadelle) Fighting in the Kursk Salient, Russia, 1943.

General/eldmarschall List, Commander-in-Chief in the Balkans, talking with troops from the 4.Gebirgsjäger-Division. Note the mountain troops' sleeve badge (Euro-Foto).



Appendix 2: Glossary of terms

NAMED MILITARY AND PARA-MILITARY FORMATIONS

'FELDHERRNHALLE'	Historic building in Munich, revered by the Nazis for its symbolic significance in the abortive Putsch of November 9, 1923. An élite contingent of SA men was formed as a Guard Standarte and a Demonstration Unit which bore the title 'Feldherrnhalle'. This title was continued in use by the 271. Infantry Regiment which was later expanded to become the 60. Panzer-Grenadier-Division 'Feldherrnhalle' (see 73. Inf Div and 60. Pz-Gren-Div).
FESTUNG-GRENADIER REGT	Fortress-Grenadier-Regiment. A static fortress infantry regiment.
FÜSILIER-REGIMENT	An honorary name for certain Infantry-Regiments which carried on the traditions of 'Füsiliere-Regimenter' of the old Imperial Army. There was no difference in organization from Grenadier-Regiments.
GRENZKOMMANDO	Frontier-Command Unit.
'GROSSDEUTSCHLAND'	'Greater-Germany' a title given to the élite German Army formation.
HEIMWEHR DANZIG	Danzig home defence Army.
LEHR-DIVISION	Instruction and Demonstration Division (see 130. Panzer-Lehr-Division).
LUFTLANDE	Air-Landing, Glider-borne troops, refers to the 22 (Luftlande) Panzergrenadier-Division.
LVF	Legion des Volontaires Français contre l' Bolshevism. French Volunteer Legion, also designated as the 638. Infantry-Regiment (see 17. Infantry-Division).
OSTLEGION	Legions or Units of troops organized from amongst 'volunteers' from the East, see 162. Infantry-Division.
PANZER-VERBAND	
'OST-PREUSSEN'	Armoured Formation 'East-Prussia'.
SA	Sturmabteilung, Storm-Battalion, Brown-Shirts.
SA BRIGADE	
'EBERHARDT'	Danzig SA Formation.
STURMDIVISION	Assault-Division, a honorary title.
VOLKS-GRENADIER-DIVISION	Peoples-Grenadier-Division. Army Division made up from any available military manpower which included many various types of formations. Organized late in the war.
VOLKSSTURM-DIVISION	A Division formed from members of the German Volkssturm, the German 'Home Guard'.
GÖTZ von BERLICHINGEN	A Medieval German national hero who wore a mailed fist in place of his amputated hand, see 78. Sturmdivision.

MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS

WEHRMACHT	German Armed Forces, including Army (Heer), Kriegsmarine (Navy) and Luftwaffe (Air-Force).
OKW	Oberkommando der Wehrmacht. High Command of the (German) Armed Forces.
OKH	Oberkommando des Heeres. High Command of the (German) Army.
WEHRKREIS	German Military District.
OBERBEFEHLSHABER	High Command, Supreme Commander in Chief.
HEERESGRUPPE	Army Group, a grouping of Armies.
NORD	North.
MITTE	Centre.
SÜD	South.

MILITARY FORMATIONS

ABTEILUNG	A battalion or a detachment up to battalion strength.
ARTILLERIE	Artillery.
AUFKLÄRUNGS	Reconnaissance.
BATAILLON	Battalion.
FALLSCHIRMJÄGER	Parachute troops.
GEBIRGSJÄGER	Mountain troops.
HEERESFLAK	Army Anti-Aircraft.
JÄGER-DIVISION	Rifle-Division.
KAMPFGRUPPE	Battlegroup, tended to be formed out of the remnants of badly mauled units.
LEICHT-DIVISION	Light-Division.
NACHRICHTEN	Signals.
PANZER	Armoured.
PANZERJÄGER	Anti-Tank.
PIONIER	Engineer.
STOSSSTRUPPE	Small assault group of shock troops.
STURMGESCHÜTZ	Armoured self-propelled gun.

MILITARY RANKS

GRENADEIER	Grenadier, an Infantry soldier.
FÜSILIER	Füsilier, an Infantry soldier.
JÄGER	Rifle soldier.
GEFREITER	A corporal.
OBERST	Colonel.
GENERALMAJOR	Major-General.
GENERALLEUTNANT	Lt.General.
GENERALOBERST	Colonel-General.
FELDMARSCHALL	Field-Marshal.
GENERAL-FELDMARSCHALL	General-Field-Marshal.
CHEF	Chief, see 12. Infantry-Division.

N.B.: Only ranks mentioned in this book are listed above.

Appendix 3: Index

PART 1—NUMERICAL LISTING

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Cassino Monastery. Italy, February 1944. General Frido Senger und Etterlin, well-known commander of XIV Panzer Korps, assisting the Archbishop of the Cassino Monastery to safety (Euro-Foto).

PART 2—DESCRIPTIVE LISTING OF DIVISIONAL EMBLEMS

(1) Animals, including Birds and Fish

Emblem description	Division	Fig	Page
BEAR : brown standing.	293.Infantry	89	45
BEAR : black standing in white shield.	3.Panzer	83	44
BULL : white about to charge.	12.Infantry	2	9
CHAMOIS : yellow standing on three yellow 'mountain' peaks.	5.Gebirgs-jäger	39	36
ELK'S HEAD : yellow.	291.Infantry	37	36
ELK'S HEAD : red and white on white and red shield.	11.Infantry	19	33
ELK'S HEAD : black on red shield.	2.Gebirgs-jäger	79	44
GREYHOUND : leaping over strip of three bushes inside oval border.	116.Panzer	103	48
GOAT : white mountain goat standing on three white mountain peaks on black rectangle.	5.Gebirgs-jäger	97	47
HORSE : and rider in yellow jumping yellow fence set inside almost complete yellow circle.	24.Panzer	78	44
HORSES' HEADS : white stylized, two crossed on orange-edged green clover leaf.	71.Infantry	Cover	

Emblem description	Division	Fig	Page
WEASEL : black rearing.	125.Infantry	7	22
EAGLE : red Imperial spread eagle.	327.Infantry	92	45
EAGLE : red Brandenburg spread eagle on white German steel helmet.	'Brandenburg' Panzer-grenadier	Cover	
FEATHER : black curling on white shield.	97.Jäger	96	47
FISH : yellow outline, natural.	35.Infantry	14	33
FISH : yellow outline, stylized.	35.Infantry	13	33
(2) Buildings			
CATHEDRAL : Ulm in black on white triangle inside white shield.	78.Infantry	5	14
CHURCH : St Stephen's, Vienna, in black over blue waves on white circle.	262.Infantry	43	37
GATE : Brandenburg, Berlin in white on black background.	218.Infantry	9	22
GATEWAY : red with pointed roofs.	320.Infantry	69	41
TOWER : Eiffel, Paris, white version of.	23.Panzer	112	73
WINDMILL : yellow.	347.Infantry	38	36
(3) Celestial objects			
COMET : white falling with blue, red, blue tail.	4.Fallschirm-jäger	101	43
MOON : yellow crescent with yellow cross.	62.Infantry	15	33
MOON : yellow crescent with yellow diamond.	62.Infantry	31	36
(4) Geometric shapes			
BAR : horizontal, blue.	7.Infantry	16	33
CIRCLE : white with black letter 'E'.	263.Infantry	10	29
CIRCLE : white with black arrow design.	268.Infantry	11	29
CIRCLE : white with red border containing red spot.	292.Infantry	67	41
CIRCLE : white with red edge containing red heart.	320.Infantry	Not shown	
CIRCLE : divided horizontally top half white, bottom half red in battlement form.	319.Infantry	63	41
CIRCLE : white with green heart.	87.Infantry	49	37
CIRCLE : black broken with black letter 'C'.	134.Infantry	8	22
CIRCLE : yellow with single yellow upright line dividing circle from top to bottom.	11.Panzer	70	41
CIRCLE : almost complete in yellow with yellow horse and rider jumping yellow fence.	24.Panzer	78	44

Emblem description	Division	Fig	Page
CIRCLE : simplified and stylized form of horse and rider emblem used by 24. Panzer Division, in yellow.	24. Panzer	82	44
CROSS : yellow with thick equal length arms.	72. Infantry	32	36
CROSS : yellow, Lorraine with slanted cross bars.	3. Panzer-grenadier	47	37
CROSS : two yellow positioned side by side.	6. Panzer	66	41
CROSS : two yellow, arms equal length, positioned one cross above other.	60. Panzer-grenadier	56	40
CROSS : thin black on white shield with black edging.	61. Infantry	4	14
CROSS : black gothic, white edges.	44. Infantry	93	47
CROSS : white Maltese on green shield.	163. Infantry	22	33
DIAMOND : yellow on black rectangle.	111. Infantry	33	36
DIAMOND : red on white upright rectangle.	711. Infantry	74	44
RECTANGLE : white with blue ring.	292. Infantry	44	37
RECTANGLE : black with yellow diamond.	111. Infantry	33	36
RECTANGLE : white upright containing red diamond.	711. Infantry	74	44
RECTANGLE : black with white mountain goat standing on 3 white mountain peaks.	5. Gebirgs-jäger	97	47
RECTANGLE : divided horizontally into two halves with thick green border.	299. Infantry	91	45
RING : in red containing green arrow pointing to 12 o'clock.	389. Infantry	94	45
RING : red containing green palm tree all pierced by yellow arrow.	334. Infantry	93	45
RING : blue on white rectangle.	292. Infantry	44	37
SPOT : large red on white square.	21. Infantry	20	33
SPOT : red on white circle with red border.	292. Infantry	67	41
SPOT : large red with white numeral '1' reversed.	81. Infantry	40	37
SPOTS : three red arranged vertically.	715. Infantry	75	44
SPOT : green on white square.	255. Infantry	23	33
SPOT : blue in white square.	11. Infantry	17	33
SPOTS : 5 black on white dice.	20. Panzer-grenadier	109	57

Emblem description	Division	Fig	Page
SQUARE : white with large red spot.	21.Infantry	20	33
SQUARE : white with blue spot.	11.Infantry	17	33
SQUARE : white with green spot.	255.Infantry	23	33
SQUARE : white with green devil riding on red trident.	1.Fallschirm-jäger	100	43
SQUARE : grey with white letter 'D' with spurred down stroke.	376.Infantry	87	45
TRIANGLE : small black inverted on larger red triangle.	183.Infantry		
PARALLELO-GRAM : white outline containing white handwritten style letter 'L'.	130.Panzer-Lehr-Division	42	37
		114	73

(5) Human and supernatural figures

DEVIL : green riding on red trident on white square.	1.Fallschirm-jäger	100	48
GHOST : white with raised sword.	11.Panzer	110	65
GRENADIER : black holding musket on red-bordered white shield.	278.Infantry	54	40
HEART : green on white circle.	87.Infantry	49	37
HEART : green with white edging.	134.Infantry	51	37
HEART : red on red-edged white circular background.	320.Infantry	Not shown	
FIST : iron, red on red-bordered white shield.	78.Sturm-division	36	36
KNIGHT : black, armoured with sword raised on black-edged white shield.	21.Infantry	3	9

(6) Letters and numerals

LETTER : 'D' with spurred down stroke in white on grey square.	376.Infantry	87	45
LETTER : 'D' in yellow with line across middle of letter.	21.Panzer	76	44
LETTER : 'E' in black with extended centre arm on white circular background.	263.Infantry	10	29
LETTER : 'F' in yellow.	10.Panzer-grenadier	43	37
LETTER : 'L' in white handwritten style.	130.Panzer-Lehr	113	73
LETTER : 'L' in white handwritten style inside a white outlined parallelogram.	130.Panzer-Lehr	114	73
LETTER : 'R' inside kite-shaped outline.	2.Fallschirm-jäger	105	50
LETTER : 'S' in yellow superimposed on green fir tree.	100.Jäger	95	45
LETTER : 'T' in red on blue arrow.	162.Infantry	84	45
LETTER : 'X' in yellow.	1.Panzer	58	40

Emblem description	Division	Fig	Page
LETTER : 'Y' yellow, inverted.	1.Panzer	59	40
LETTER : 'Y' yellow, inverted with two small yellow digits.	3.Panzer	64	41
LETTER 'Y' yellow, inverted with two yellow dots.	6.Panzer	65	41
LETTER 'Y' yellow with yellow horizontal bar across bottom stroke of letter.	16.Panzer	71	41
LETTER : 'Y' yellow with yellow horizontal bar across bottom stroke of letter, all on yellow-edged black shield.	16.Panzer	72	41
NUMERAL : white figure '1' reversed.	81.Infantry	6	14
NUMERAL : white figure '1' reversed on large red spot.	81.Infantry	40	37
(7) Runic emblems			
RUNE : 'Yr' rune in yellow within a yellow circle.	3.Panzer	60	40
(8) Shields			
SHIELD : black and white quartered with black castelated bar.	1.Infantry	1	9
SHIELD : white containing white triangle with black representation of Ulm Cathedral.	78.Infantry	5	14
SHIELD : white, black-edged containing black axe head.	335.Infantry	25	34
SHIELD : white, black edging with thin black cross.	61.Infantry	4	14
SHIELD : white with black standing 'Berlin Bear'.	3.Panzer	83	44
SHIELD : white with black curling feather.	97.Jäger	96	47
SHIELD : white with black edging containing knight in black armour.	21.Infantry	3	9
SHIELD : white with red edging containing black Pomeranian Grenadier holding musket.	278.Infantry	54	40
SHIELD : white with black edging with thick black cross rising out of two crossed green oakleaves.	114.Jäger	63	40
SHIELD : white with green oakleaf and acorn.	356.Infantry	24	33
SHIELD : white with green oakleaf and acorn.	100.Jäger	62	40
SHIELD : white with diagonal blue wavy line.	34.Infantry	18	33

Emblem description	Division	Fig	Page
SHIELD : white and blue diagonally halved.	48.Infantry	28	36
SHIELD : white covered with blue diamonds.	57.Infantry	29	36
SHIELD : white with two yellow crosses one above the other.	60.Panzer-grenadier	57	40
SHIELD : white with broad brown diagonal bar.	112.Infantry	50	37
SHIELD : white with red edge containing red mailed (iron) fist of G ö t z v o n Berlichingen.	78.Sturm-division	36	36
SHIELD : white with red edge containing green leaf.	291.Infantry	88	45
SHIELD : white with red edge containing black fleur-de-lys.	246.Infantry	53	40
SHIELD : white with red map and white bayonet laid across map.	93.Infantry	41	37
SHIELD : white top, red bottom divided by zig-zag central line.	73.Infantry	35	36
SHIELD : tilted with red and white horizontal bars.	30.Infantry	21	33
SHIELD : red, white, red horizontal sections. Austrian National Colours.	44.Infantry	34	36
SHIELD : red and white chequer-board design. Croatian National Colours.	369.Infantry	73	44
SHIELD : red and white striped and chequered design.	22.Panzer-grenadier	80	44
SHIELD : red and white with white and red elk's head.	11.Infantry	19	33
SHIELD : red, yellow, red. Spanish National Colours.	250.Infantry	86	45
SHIELD : red with black elk's head.	2.Gebirgs-jäger	79	44
SHIELD : red divided into two halves by black horizontal bar. Top half displaying three 5-pointed stars, bottom half a yellow crescent moon.	25.Panzer	102	48
SHIELD : vertically divided red, blue, yellow over white base.	12.Infantry	Cover	
SHIELD : blue with two black crossed short swords.	223.Infantry	85	45

Emblem description	Division	Fig	Page
SHIELD : divided vertically into two halves. Left, blue and white diamond pattern, right, white with two black crossed swords.	338.Infantry	45	37
SHIELD : black with yellow edge containing yellow 'Y' with horizontal yellow bar across bottom stroke of letter.	16.Panzer	72	41
SHIELD : green with white Maltese cross.	163.Infantry	22	33
(9) Trees, leaves, flowers and plants			
TREE : white palm tree with white mobile swastika positioned across centre of palm tree trunk.	Afrika Korps, esp. 21.Panzer	111	65
TREE : green palm inside red ring pierced by yellow arrow.	334.Infantry	93	45
TREE : green fir with yellow letter 'S' superimposed upon.	100.Jäger	95	45
LEAF : green on red-bordered white shield.	291.Infantry	88	45
LEAF : clover, green.	294.Infantry	90	45
LEAF : clover, green with orange edges containing two white crossed horses' heads.	71.Infantry	Cover	
OAKLEAF : white.	1.Panzer	27	34
OAKLEAF : green with acorn on white shield.	356.Infantry	24	33
OAKLEAF : green with acorn on white shield.	100.Jäger	62	40
OAKLEAVES : two green crossed below white shield with black edges bearing thick black cross.	114.Jäger	63	40
OAKLEAVES : three white with one acorn.	715.Infantry	26	34
FLOWER : blue petalled gentian (mountain flower) with calyx and stem in green.	4.Gebirgs-jäger	99	43
FLEUR-DE-LYS : black on red-edged white shield.	246.Infantry	53	40
TOADSTOOL : white with red spots.	205.Infantry	52	40
(10) Weapons and equipment			
ARROW : type device in white.	299.Infantry	12	29
ARROW : blue under red letter 'T'.	162.Infantry	84	45
ARROW : yellow through red ring containing green palm tree.	334.Infantry	93	45

Emblem description	Division	Fig	Page
ARROW : yellow at 2 o'clock with single bar across tail.	23.Panzer	77	44
ARROW : green at 12 o'clock inside red ring.	389.Infantry	94	45
ARROW : design in black on white circle.	268.Infantry	11	29
AXE : black axe head on black-edged white shield.	335.Infantry	25	34
BAYONET : white across red map on white shield.	93.Infantry	41	37
BAYONET : coloured laid across white map of Sardinia.	90.Panzer-grenadier	81	44
STEEL HELMET : white German 1935 pattern.	'Grossdeutsch-land' Panzer-grenadier	106	53
STEEL HELMET : yellow German 1935 pattern.	'Führer-Begleit-bataillon'	46	37
STEEL HELMET : blue German 1935 pattern.	'Führer-Grenadier-bataillon'	61	40
STEEL HELMET : white with red 'Brandenburg' spread eagle on German 1935 pattern helmet.	'Brandenburg-Panzer-grenadier	Cover	
SWORDS : short black crossed on blue shield.	223.Infantry	85	45
TANK TRACK : white below white German steel helmet.	'Grossdeutsch-land' Panzer-grenadier	107	53
TRIDENT : blue.	232.Infantry	30	36
TRIDENT : red with green devil riding on white square background.	1.Fallschirm-jäger	100	48
KITE : kite shape outline with letter 'R'.	2.Fallschirm-jäger	105	50
PARACHUTE : white.	1.Fallschirm-jäger	104	50
(11) Miscellaneous objects			
ANCHOR : yellow, stylized.	20.Panzer-grenadier	55	40
DICE : white with side showing five black spots.	20.Panzer-grenadier	109	57
KEY : white.	10.Panzer-grenadier	103	53
MAP : Sardinia in white with coloured bayonet laid across.	90.Panzer-grenadier	81	44
MAP : red on white shield with white bayonet.	93.Infantry	41	37

Appendix 4: Important dates

Periods during which the Capitals of Europe were under German Control

City	Country	German Occupation	Allied Liberation
Vienna	Austria	March 13, 1938.	April 5, 1945.
Prague	Czechoslovakia	March 15, 1939.	May 7, 1945.
Warsaw	Poland	Oct. 1, 1939.	Jan 17, 1945.
Copenhagen	Denmark	April 9, 1940.	May 5, 1945.
Oslo	Norway	April 9, 1940.	May 7, 1945.
Luxemburg	Luxemburg	May 10, 1940.	Sept 10, 1944.
Amsterdam	Netherlands	May 14, 1940.	May 5, 1945.
Brussels	Belgium	May 17, 1940.	Sept 3, 1944.
Paris	France	June 14, 1940.	Aug 25, 1944.
Belgrade	Yugoslavia	April 18, 1941.	Oct 20, 1944.
Athens	Greece	April 27, 1941.	Oct 14, 1944.

The Fall of Enemy Capitals or former Enemy Capitals

Rome	Italy	June 4, 1944.
Bucharest	Rumania	Aug 31, 1944.
Sofia	Bulgaria	Sept 9, 1944.
Helsinki	Finland	Sept 15, 1944.
Budapest	Hungary	Feb 13, 1945.
Berlin	Germany	May 2, 1945

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